INSURANCE

Non-Indian companies started in 1919 are writing four times their paid-up capital.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 30— BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

G. I. P. WORKERS' RESOLVE NOT TO BUDGE.

"OUR FIGHT IS FOR SHEER JUSTICE AND NOTHING MORE."

Preparations For Vigorous Picketing.

HUGE MEETING ON EVE OF GENERAL STRIKE.

Suspension Of Goods Traffic.

The spacious maidan adjoining the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, appeared to be too small to accommodate the thousands of workers of the G.I.P. Railway seething with enthusiasm on Monday evening when a general meeting was held to give final instructions regarding the General Strike which is being declared to-day (Tuesday). The mammoth gathering was orderly, and enthusiastic and was controlled by disciplined volunteers with their badges and pattas. There were gathered all classes and grades of workers and the meeting was fully representative of the various communities. Anglo-Indians also took great interest in the demonstration.

Mr. F. J. Ginwala, who presided, was loudly cheered when he rose to address the meeting. He explained the causes which led the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union to take the step they were taking. Petitions and representations had all fallen flat on the authorities and the lot of the workers was day by day becoming unbearable. The demands they had placed before the Agent were very moderate and reasonable. Theirs was only a fight for sheer justice. He desired to warn all concerned that the extreme step had been taken and there could now be no going back until all their demands were granted. Finally he exhorted the workers to stand united for they were deciding the fate of the 1,25,000 Railway workers.

Mr. C. K. Narayan Swami in the course of a speech pointed out that the transport industry held the key in modern administration and life and if once the Railway workers in India made up their mind to assert their rights by a united effort, no power could withhold from them what was their legitimate due. To the Anglo-Indian and European employees he would say that in the great fight they should not bring in any other considerations than that of the common interest of all the workers. The Union's protest against racial discrimination in the Railway was not directed against the Anglo-Indians or Europeans as such. But it was a protest against introducing a sort of vested interest to the detriment of the working-class movement. It was only a demand for equal opportunities for all irrespective of racial or colour distinctions. He was certain that when the day dawned the workers all over the line would have demonstrated their strength and the success of their resolve.

Messrs. D. B. Kulkarni and V. B. Purandare who had just returned after an extensive propagandist tour all over the line told the workers how enthusiastic and determined their comrades all over the line were in making the strike as great a success as possible.

Messrs. Ruikar, Kandalkar, Deshpande and others also addressed the meeting exhorting the workers to stand united till victory was won.

After the meeting instructions were given to the volunteers who were divided in batches of 20 each under a captain. Each batch was separately told what it should do to-day (Tuesday). Elaborate arrangements have been made to carry on vigorous peaceful picketing and the leaders have decided themselves to picket. Thus Mr. Ruikar and Dr. Choksey will be picketing at Bori Bunder. It was past ten in the night when the gathering dispersed.

AT BORI BUNDER.

Earlier in the evening on Monday a largely attended meeting of the wrokers of the G.I.P. Railway was held in the garden opposite the Agent's office at Bori Bunder. Messrs. Ginwala, Ruikar and others addressed the meeting and a large number of volunteers were enrolled on the spot.

MEN READY TO STRIKE.

—:o:—

What The Leaders Will Do.

The G. I. P. Railwaymen's strike will commence to-day. It promises to be a gigantic strike as from Victoria Terminus to Nagpur and from Jhansi to Delhi workmen who are members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union are going to strike work until the Agent grants their several demands.

Picketing in Bombay as well as elsewhere all throughout the line will be vigorous. At Victoria Terminus Dr. Choksy and Mr. Ruikar will picket and urge the black-legs to join the strikers.

Cabinmen in large numbers being members of the Union the mail and passenger traffic will to a great extent be paralysed.

A large number of pickets are to be placed at several cabins and railway stations to prevent other men going to work.

AT KALYAN.

KALYAN, Feb. 2.

A crowded meeting of Railway workers was held at Kalyan under the auspices of the Kalyan Branch of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Mr. Phadke presiding.

The president in his opening speech asked the workers not to be misled by the actions of the authorities. Then Mr. Shinde one of the workers from Matunga shop assured the audience of Matunga's determination to stop work on the 4th and appealed to all assembled not to give up their resolve.—Free Press.

AT MANMAD.

At a General Meeting held at Manmad, on the 1st instant attended by 4,000 Rly. workers the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"The declared strike and the steps taken by the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union are legitimate and if the Administration is going to break the law of the land and try to send us to jail, we firmly declare that we are prepared even for the worst."

AT POONA.

—:o:—

POONA, Feb. 3.

A meeting of about 2000 workers of the G.I.P. Railwaymen's Union held here this evening decided to strike work to-morrow. Great enthusiasm prevails.—Free Press.

Nagpur And Sholapur Determined.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

The Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union sends the following to the Press:

The following telegrams from the workers of Nagpur and Sholapur have been received here this morning assuring support to the general strike.

"Nagpur completely going on strike to-morrow, Noon secretary."

"Sholapur determined. Continue strike."—Free Press.

AT ITARSI.

ITARSI, Feb. 2.

A huge meeting of G. I. P. Railway workers was held in the open maidan at Itarsi under the auspices of G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union.

Mr. Purundare explained all the demands with the replies received from the Agent. He assured the workers that the strike was perfectly within the law of the land. He earnestly requested the workers to stand boldly for their daily bread and not to be afraid of such empty threats either by the Agent or any body else.

Before winding the meeting Mr. Kulkarni read out the Agent's reply and Union's criticism item by item and word by word. The workers were asked to give their final decision. All raised up their hands and declared to stand unanimously under the banner of the Union. The meeting terminated late at night.—Free Press.

AT IGATPURI.

IGATPURI, Feb. 2.

A huge meeting of the members of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, Igatpuri was held under the presidentship of Mr. Dhadphale, when Mr. Pitkar explained the workers the necessity of going on strike on 4th February as declared by the Union.—Free Press.

GOODS TRAFFIC SUSPENDED:

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President, G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union, writes:—

G. I. P. Railway workers! your wonderful resolve to strike has begun to succeed. From 1st of February, all goods traffic has been suspended, at Wadi Bunder and other stations on line. This means a loss of 60 per cent income to the Railway; the major portion of the work of the Railway is thus already suspended: your strike has already succeeded to 60 per cent; your remaining success is now assured; the major number of the stations between Kalyan and Bombay are going to be made to run a few stations between Bombay and Kalyan. This attempt is also going to fail. Railway Workers! stand boldly by your resolve to strike work. Don't lose h eart; heed not the attempt of the blacklegs, Anglo-Indians and others. Your success is sure. Remember you are on your trial to-morrow. The whole Indian Nation and workingclass expects you to do your duty to them! Are you going to falter, on the eve of success and turn traitors to your working class, comrades, who are heroically carrying on this struggle?

MR. RUIKAR'S APPEAL.

—:o:—

Pt. Jawaharlal Has Blessed The Move.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

Mr. R. S. Ruikar, President,

(Continued on Page 7.)

SETTLE IT BY THE SWORD!

Mahatma And Communal Rights.

ALLEGED ADVICE TO SIKHS AND MUSLIMS.

AMRITSAR, Feb. 3.

The Muslim press is giving prominence to and severely criticising the observations of Mahatma Gandhi reported to have made at a Conference he had with Mahomedan and Sikh leaders at Lahore with regard to the use of violence for the settlement of their disputes regarding their respective rights. It is alleged that Mr. Gandhi stated that both the communities being martial he would ask them to settle their rights by means of sword.—A.P.

SWEEPER BECOMES AN M. L. C.!

—:o:—

Bengal Council Elections.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The latest candidates to be returned unopposed to the Bengal Council are the Maharajas of Kashimbazar and Dinajpur, Kumar Shanti Shekhareswar Ray, brother of the Minister for Local Self-Government, Bengal, and Mr. Hosseini, a mehtar by caste, who was employed as a sweeper at the Midnapore European Club.

The nomination paper of one of his opponents, a cobbler by caste, was rejected, while another candidate, a local pleader, withdrew at the last moment.—A.P.

MR. PRAKASAM RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

ELLORE Feb. 3.

Mr. T. Prakasam has been returned unopposed to the Legislative Assembly on the non-Congress ticket to the seat vacated by him after the Lahore Congress.—A.P.

HESITATING LEGISLATORS.

BENARES, Feb. 3.

Of the 22 congress members in the local Legislative Council sixteen have resigned. Two members have replied that they were not bound by the Congress decision since they joined the Congress party only after their election. Four have not replied but they are being reminded of their election pledges. All the four members in the Legislative Assembly from this province have resigned.

WHITLEY COMMISSION.

CALCUTA, Feb. 3.

Mr. P. H. Maflin, Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway, in his examination before the Royal Commission on Labour to-day, said that up-country men were more suitable for railway labour.

As regards the Trade Union movement he was in favour of it, but he would not like to have the Union represented either on the Selection Board or on the Welfare Committee.

The Commission divided itself into two panels to-day, one presided over by the Chairman, and the other by Sir Alexander Murray.—A.P.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO FORGE NOTES.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 3.

A daring conspiracy for forging counterfeit currency notes is stated to have been discovered by the Hyderabad Police. Two police writers and two Zamindars in Hala division, have been remanded to custody in this connection and enquiries are proceeding.

FIRE IN TANDO BAGO.

Tando Bago, a small town with a population of less than five thousand in Tando division, was the scene of a big fire in the early hours of Sunday morning. Fifteen shops were burnt down, the damage being estimated at over Rs. 25,000. The fire was brought under control by the local police and boy scouts.—A.P.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Karachi Takes Up The Work.

TOURING COMMITTEE FOR PROPAGANDA.

KARACHI, Feb. 3.

The Sind Provincial Congress Committee met on Sunday at Karachi under the presidency of Dr. Choithram. It was resolved to fix Rs. 25 as membership fee for the members of the Reception Committee of the next Congress session to be held at Karachi. A Committee of eight members, namely, Dr. Choithram, Prof. Malkani, Swami Govindanand, Mr. Jairamdas, Swami Krishnanand, Messrs. Virumal Pamnani and Ram Motwani, was appointed to tour in the Province and helpp the local Congress Committees in enrolling members of the Reception Committee which it was resolved, should meet after the 31st August or after enrolling 1,000 members, whichever was earlier.

PREPARATION FOR EXHIBITION

It was also decided at the meeting to hold an Exhibition on the occasion of the Congress and Messrs. Sidhwa and Malkani were appointed to carry on the preliminary work. The Congress Committee were called upon to carry on constructive work vigorously, and a quota of four thousand members for the whole Province, was fixed for completion before the end of the National week. All the members of the Committee were asked to take a pledge for the boycott of foreign cloth. It was also resolved that the Committee should carry on prohibition propaganda and enroll volunteers for picketing of liquor shops when it becomes necessary.—Free Press.

KUMBHA FESTIVAL AT ALLAHABAD.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

To-day was another big Kumbh festival, being Basant Panchmi or Sri-Panchimi. The crowd at the samgam was not so big as on Amawas Day but must have been at least ten lakhs. Processions were conducted in an orderly manner. The exodus of pilgrims will begin to-morrow.

Railway earnings from the Kumbha Mela traffic are expected to reach about twenty lakhs of rupees.—A.P

"UNAUTHORISED ACTION."

—:o:—

Deccan Sirdars And Deputation To Governor.

POONA, Feb. 3.

The Deccan Sirdars and Dumaldars Sabha, at their meeting on the 1st instant, passed a resolution disowning the deputation to the Governor, headed by Sirdar Mutalik, on behalf of the Sirdars and Inamdars' Central Association which the Deccan Sirdars and Dumaldars Sabha state is quite a new name. The resolution says that Sirdar Mutalik never consulted the Deccan Sirdars and Dumaldars Sabha about his deputation, nor did he include in his deputation Sirdar Majumdar, M.L.C., who represents their class. For these reasons the Sabha condemns Sirdar Mutalik's "unauthorised action" in promoting the said Sardars' deputation to the Governor. —A.P.

PERFECT PEACE IN DACCA.

—:o:—

Shops Open And Carriages Ply.

DACCA, Feb. 3.

Perfect peace was maintained throughout the town last night. Almost all shops opened this morning and a large number of hackney carriages and pedestrians were out in the streets. The return of normal conditions may now said to be well in sight. Armed and special constables as well as volunteers are, however still patrolling the streets at night, and pickets are still posted in the disturbed areas.

Several Hindus, many of whom are said to be well connected, have been arrested on the identification, it is alleged, of Muslim victims.—A.P

"GET OUT OR GOVERN."

Commander Kenworthy On Britain's Duty To India.

INDIA'S VALUE AS MARKET FOR BRITISH GOODS.

"Congress Does Not Represent The Country"!

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Prominence is given in the British press to contributions by Lt.-Commander Kenworthy, Labour Member of Parliament, now touring India. If Lord Peel is credited with studying situation in India in order to defend the extreme view point that what India needs is a strong man's Government and not self-rule. Commander Kenworthy is credited with studying the Indian situation from the right-wing Labour point of view which can be said to dominate in the Labour Cabinet. In the circumstances importance attaches to Commander Kenworthy's views in this connection. Reports, it would be remembered in this connection, have current that Commander Kenworthy might be entrusted with piloting the Government of India Reforms Bill in the House of Lords in the place of Earl Russel.

So far two contributions have appeared, the first contribution is published as exclusive to the "Catholic Herald". In this article Commander Kenworthy says:—It is true that wide diversity of opinion prevails in Home circles not excluding the Labour Party regarding India. But after having discussed the Indian question with scores of those who claim to be regarded as experts in India on Indian question, I have been struck by the fact that there is an equal diversity amongst Indians of all classes. But says Commander Kenworthy: There is general recognition of certain facts, but with it the agreement ends and diversity begins. Answering the question as to why the English should not clear out of India and leave India to her own fate Commander Kenworthy says that Britain assumed the responsibility for the Government in India more than a century ago and she owes a duty towards the Indian people. Besides the Indian market has immense importance to British industries and British shipping. In conclusion Commander Kenworthy pleads for what he characterises, as unprejudiced and objective consideration of the Indian problem.

"GET OUT OR GOVERN"

In another contribution to the 'Saturday Graphic" under the caption "Get out or Govern" he discusses the situation created by Lahore Congress and says that he is prepared to declare with a full sense of responsibility that it is his considered opinion that while delegates to the Congress Session at Lahore were in earnest and took themselves seriously enough, the Congress resolutons must not be taken too seriously. Commander Kenworthy continues to assert that the Congress is not only not representative of India but it is wholly unrepresentative of the whole of India and further more, has no practical solution for the problem of Indian Princes in relation to Indian States. He also maintains that the only practical and honourable course for the British Government, whatever its complexion, is to remain in India in order to maintain order and govern as best as she can while making it clear that the ultimate object of British rule is to hand over India to a suitable form of autonomous Government, probably a Federation of Indian States and Provinces. Though difficulties are ahead, says Commander Kenworthy, Britain must not allow herself to be deflected even by an inch from her path. She has friends in India who will increase if Britain shows that she intends to play the game as Englishmen know how to play and she will be unaffected by any amount of violence either of speech or action.—Free Press Beam Service.

NATIONAL FLAG ON DISTRICT COURT

SENSATION IN LYALLPUR

LYALLPUR, Jan. 31.

The litigants who resorted to the District Courts in Lyallpur were surprised to find the National Flag flying over the court of the Deputy Commissioner yesterday. It is understood the flag was hoisted during the previous night by some unknown person. Police investigaion is proceeding briskly.—"Hindustan Times."

MUSTAFA KEMAL'S LEAD

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH

The "Muslim Outlook" writes:—

A telegraphic message received from Constantinople reveals that His Excellency Ghazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha has given up the use of cloth imported from Europe and has decided not to wear anything except the clothes prepared in Turkey, in order to promote national industry. His Excellency's example is being followed by the Government officers, and members of the public.

—Al-Moqattam.

GODS GET THEIR FREEDOM!

Parvati Temple Doors Opened.

BUT TRUSTEES PERSIST IN REFUSING ADMISSION TO UNTOUCHABLES.

POONA, Feb. 2.

The doors of the Parvati Temple which, as a result of the Untouchables' campaign for admission, were closed in October, were opened this morning in the presence of the Trustees and a large crowd of Sanatanist Hindus.

No Untouchables turned up to offer Satyagraha to-day.

The Trustees have stationed at the main gate a clerk who is empowered to stop any persons who is suspected to be an "Untouchable".

The Chairman of the Trustees, interviewed, apprehended trouble in the near future but said that they had made arrangements to meet emergencies.—A. P.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

STOCKS & SHARES

HEAVY LIQUIDATION OF TATA STEEL ORDINARY SHARES.

Dull Session And Sagging Prices.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Reports of some local mills to close down by the end of the present month and rumours of Japanese Government's bounty to cloth imported in this country from Japan influenced the general sentiment. There was not any large selling, but there was marked absence of demand. Some heavy long interest in Tata Steel ordinary shares was liquidated which resulted in a rapid decline. Bombay Burma were easy. Tata Hydros declined on increased selling. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 648 and after improving to Rs. 652 declined to Rs. 650. Fazal shares opened at Rs. 457 and after improving to Rs. 477 declined to Rs. 470. Pearl shares opened at Rs. 235 and after declining to Rs. 230 closed at Rs. 232. Tata Steel defs. opened at Rs. 253 and fluctuated within a small range of Rs. 3. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 49-4 and after declining to Rs. 45-6 closed at Rs. 46.

The Share Market will remain closed for the forward business on the 7th, 8th and 10th instant for Settlement purposes.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bombay Dyeing 648, 52, 48, 651, 42.
Century 233, 31, 32, 28.
Colaba 127
N Crecent 67.
Fazul 475, 77, 71, 72, 70.
Indore 335, 33.
N Madhowji 11.
Nagpur 41?.
New Great 131.
Pearl 235, 37, 30, 32.
Simplex N 20.
Swadeshi 337, 32.
Burma 695, 90.
Hydro 1108, 1, 5.
Tram 134, 35.
Deff. 253, 50, 52, 50, 51-14.
Ord. 49,4, 46-12, 47, 45-6, 46.
Bundi 15-3.
Indian 235, 33, 31.
N Katni Ord 181.
Alcock 253, 50.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS.
Bombay, Feb. 3.
Ahmedabad Advance (100) 302-8
Apollo 50, nil 2/12.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 165.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 642-8.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 418-12.
Century 100 213-12.
Colaba Land 123-12.
Crescent 100, 67-8.
Fazalbhoy 250, 470.
David 250, nil, 90.
Dawn 250, 455.
E D Sassoon United Ord 0-5-0.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 85.
Edward Sassoon 200 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100, 10y, 80
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100, 146-4.
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1590.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100 5,80
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100 333-12.
xd.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000, 100y. 1700.
Kohinoor 132-8.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 1325.
Manockji Petit 1,000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/81 400.
Morarji Gokuldas 1000 nil 430.
Mathradas 50, nil, 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil, 40
Minerva 100, nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore 50 plus 21 xd 131-4.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 200 10y 131-4.
Osmanshahi 75 2|4y, 48.
Pearl 250 232-8.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100 nil 5.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills xd. 52-8.
Simplex 250, 30.
Sholapur 1000, 3200.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10, 232-8.
Tata Mill 25, nil, 22-8.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2,200.
Western India Spinning 1,000, 790

BANKS.
Bank of India 50 2 xd. 94.
Baroda 50 0|8 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern 25 xd. 78.
Imperial Bank 1290
Imperial Contributory 125 10f 316-4.
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O. Bank £10. 10f. 122.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.
Bundi Portland 10-0-0 80f 3d. xd. 16-10.
Gwalior Cement 70, 80
Central India Mining 3-4.
Indian Cement 234-6
Punjab Cement 10, 11-4.
Shahabad Cement 10y 143-12.
Shivrajpur 20 2-1 xd. 11-4
United Cement 100 6y 54
Katni rOd. 181/4
Katni Def 670.

RAILWAYS.
Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11/ 770
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-114
Central Provinces 87-8.
Dhond Baramati 100 2-11-6 95-8
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8 79.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhon 90, 1|15|21 67.
Mymensingh 100 2|11|61, 86.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2|4|8 87.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd 650.
Upper Sind 100 nil 78.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS
Ahmedabad Electric 100, 7 8y. 120
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd. 123/12
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd 662/8
Bombay Tram Ord. 50 133-12.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 1105.
Tata Power 1000 nil 430.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100, 1y, 142-8.

PRESS COMPANIES
Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd. plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17/8y 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 251/4.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Bl. I. G. Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30/ 1750.
Jupiter General Insurance Ord. 15, 9.
New India Assurance (10) 18-8.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820
Vulcan 100 030y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS.
Alcock Ashdown 6 250.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord 178-12.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 25.
Burma F. Corporation 690
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4.
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.
Scindia Steam 8/10.
Tata Construction xd. 31.
Tata Iron Ord. 116
Tata Iron Def 251-14.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y 52-8.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. T.) 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (F. T.) 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 10x.
Tata Hydro Def 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 96
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERENCE SHARES.
Tata 1st Pref 130.
Tata 2nd Pref 69-8.
Andhra Pref. 947-8.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1020.
Tata Power Pref. 1040.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

F P bales:—
Receipts to date 1-2-30: 7386000 1929-30, 7885000 1928-29.
Receipts yesterday 1-2-30: 13000 1929-30, 97000 1928-29.
Exports to date 1-2-30: 4979000 1929-30, 5626000 1928-29.
Stock at Ports 31-1-30: 2423000 1929-30, 2223000 1928-29.
Stock at Interior Towns 31-1-30: 1403000 1929-30, 1073000 1928-29.
Stock at Liverpool 31-1-30: 980000 1929-30, 1062000 1928-29.
Visible Supply 31-1-30: 5622000 1929-30, 5548000 1928-29.
Quantity in Sight 31-1-30: 12585000 1929-30, 12575000 1928-29.
Quantity out of Sight 31-1-30: 8718000 1929-30, 8283000 1928-29.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bengal	203|212
Mathia	223|230
Khandeish	230|235
Akola-Khamgaon	237|242
Nagpur|Wardha	252|263
Barsi|Kdrduwadi	228|235
Jalna-Aurangabad	233|236
Nagar|Vambori	232|235
Purna-Parbani	252|270
Khandwa-Sanavad	237|242
Indore|Ujjain	237|270
Miraj|Sangli	285|300
Coompta	278|298
Tirupur|Cambodia	350|355

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 15 To 12 Points Up.

TRADE BUYING.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

On Saturday the New York Cotton Futures market opened quiet but steady at a rise of 1 point. The general feeling was for a reaction which led to absence of selling. Better reports from Wall Street and trade buying hardened prices and the market closed at a rise of 15 to 12 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 15 points to 16.50c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was very steady and closed at a rise of 15 points Spot Cotton prices advanced 17 points to 16.06c.

U. S. Port Receipts amounted to 13,000 Bales and exports were 18,000 Bales.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a rise of 4 points and ruled very steady on improved buying. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced to 2 points to 8.87c. and sales amounted to 3,000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 6 points with March 8.56 and May 8.60. Egyptian Cotton futures advanced 11 to 9 points on short covering.

The recent action of the market does not suggest anything beyond reaction. There is some trade buying which in the absence of selling pressure resulted in a rise of about 33 points from the lowest reached during the last week. The activities of the Federal Farm Board are meeting general support and operators have lost confidence. In the absence of any sound cause we do not think for any sustained improvement although prices have reached a low level. Of course the destraction of values must curtail the acreage but it will take some time to restore confidence and prefer to await the developments. The consumption of American Cotton is decreasing and unless there is marked improvement in the demand of cloth we doubt spinners will buy freely.

The following report by Mr. G. W. Fooshe in the "Manchester Guardian Commercial" dated New York, January 14 will be found interesting:—

"Fixation at the level of 17 cents for March was heavy enough to arrest the declining tendency. The statement of the Farm Board regarding acreage was favourable, and the December standard cloth statistics caused sufficient short covering and trade speculative buying to bring about a rally of approximately $3 a bale. The latter attracted profit-taking on the part of recent buyers and some re-selling.

There is less disposition to assume a short position on account of fears of action by the Farm Board. The latter has already launched the American Cotton Co-operative Association, with a capital of $30,000,000 and unlimited Government credit, and with broad powers to buy and sell futures and actual cotton. It has also declared that it would not come to the financial assistance of growers if they overplanted. The latter is interpreted to mean that the Board is definitely committed to use its influence in favour of a reduced acreage through a broad educational campaign. It is expected that the new corporation will begin business as soon as its officers are elected and a decision reached as to what action is most effective under present circumstances.

Heavy rains in the South have stopped picking and caused a further quantitative loss. They have also prevented winter ploughing. This is now decidedly backward in the central and eastern States, where precipitation is greatly excessive.

Sales of fertilisers in December were 15.34 per cent below those for the same month of each of the two previous years. The deficit in this item is partly counterbalanced by high weevil mortality owing to the recent low temperatures.

Domestic and foreign spinners are buying spots more freely despite the further advance in basis for desirable types. Sales in the South are 20 per cent ahead of last week and 60 per cent in excess of the previous one. Merchant demand is slow on account of near competition and the covering of nearby engagements, but it is understood that they have important March commitments which may prove difficult to fill, as the better grades involved are scarce and strongly held.

Sales of fine goods are exceeding production. Those of grey goods are about equalling output The feeling among manufacturers is that increased buying of print cloths and sheetings is likely by the last week in January, on account of light stocks in the hands of distributors and the steady increase in automobile production. Curtailment is, however, still general, and prospects are that it will continue for thirty to sixty days to insure a better balance between supply and demand and improved manufacturing margins."

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest 18.40 (11-48 a.m.), lowest (16.23) opening

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following telegrams from Liverpool and New York.

Liverpool friends cables dated 1st February:—

"Market disorganise by liquidation several long lines America, think position healthier, expect Farm Board announce definite policy any time."

New York friends cable dated 31st January:—

"General feeling more friendly but we have no confidence sustained advance."

Hemelryk:—"Spinners takings so far this season are 8.716,000 bales."

"New York cables: Technical position better said worst liquidation over."

Reuter:—"Market opened firm on higher Liverpool advices and advanced further on the strength of Wall Street and trade buying."

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 7|8 Ready.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks Selling T T 1|5 27|32 Feby
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 March.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1|5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 29|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.

NEW YORK:—

B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133
HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D D 109 3/4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D D 135 3/4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 3|4
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4.86 1/2 1st inst.
Shanghai-London Closed 3rd inst.
Japan-London 2/0 1/4 1st inst.
London-Paris 123.95 1st inst.
London-Belgium 34.935 1st inst.
London-Switzerland 25.21-1/2 1st inst.
London-Italy 92.95 1st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 31st ulto., £4-4-11 1/2 1st inst.
Silver London Ready 20 31st ulto., 20 1/8 1st inst.
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 31st ulto., 20 1st inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 1/2 31st ulto., 43 7/8 inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 15/16 per cent 31st ulto., 3 15/16 per cent 1st inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 per cent 31st ulto., 4 per cent 1st inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6-1/4 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos 5-1/2 per cent. 6 Mos 5 per cent. 12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Our Market has ruled quiet to-day both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions with the following closing quotations:

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/1 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 6/13 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. "Tamatsu Maru" Rs. 6/11/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment January Rs. 6/11/6 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 6/14/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment March Rs. 6/15/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment April Rs. 7/2/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
B. R. B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/3 per cwt.
Shipment Jan.-March Rs. 6/14/0 per cwt. F. B. H.
Beet Sugar:—
Jan-March Rs. 6/12 per cwt.
Tone:—Qcite.

Bombay Cotton

GENERAL SELLING.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Reports of several local mills to close down were responsible for weak opening to-day with Broach A-M Rs. 285-8. There was scattered covering which improved prices annas 8, but again declined on heavy liquidation and re-sales by bears on easier Liverpool opening cables. It is feared that the margins of spot cotton consignments are exhausted and there is all probability of heavy selling if prices decline. If this forced selling follows the situation looks like reaching a crisis. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M 281-12.
Broach J-A 290-4.
Oomra March 232-4.
Oomra May 239.
Oomra July 246.
Bengal March 195-4.
Bengal May 202-8.
Bengal July 208-8.
Broach A-M Highest 286.
Broach A-M Lowest 281-10.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 3.

February 177.00 plus 0.40.
May 181.30 plus 0.30.
August 185.50 plus 0.70.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	1-2-30	Since 1st Sept. This year
Khandesh	2,766	213,903
Central India	6,588	199,968
Barsi and Nagar	1,917	152,856
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,692	49,117
Berar	4,094	390,195
Central Provinces	5,241	202,761
Total Oomras	22,298	1,208,800
Dholera	2,701	53,652
N.-W. Provinces	773	124,048
Rajputana	506	22,877
Sind-Punjab	885	107,435
Broach	2,588	56,145
Coompta & Dharwar	106	42,940
Westerns-Northerns	61	13,323
Cocoanada		100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		6,839
Persian		209
American		6,3600
Egyptian & African		31,330
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		394
Total	29,868	1,674,452

—:o:—

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 30th Jan. 1-2-30	This year
Europe	2,244	336,908
Japan & China	9,900	526,878
Coast Ports		9,085
Up-country by Rail		49,358
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		81,813
Total	12,144	1,004.042

—:o:—

QUOTATION'S OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

—:o:—

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Rs.	a	p.
KHADI. Per lb.			
Textile	0	11	3
Century	0	11	0
Karimbhoy	0	9	6
Gold Mohor	0	11	0
Moon	0	11	3
LONG CLOTH (full weight 34/40 In.)			
Century 91 1|2-92-1|2 6404-8705	0	14	0
Fazul (Mahal)	0	14	6
Pehlad	0	14	0
Pabaney (Phool mala)	0	13	3
Manekji (Patangia)	0	13	9
Daud Sahib	0	13	9
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202 5303.			
Rachael Mill per lb	0	14	6
David	0	14	6
Moon	0	14	6
Phoenix	0	14	6
Jam	0	13	3
Apollo	0	14	6
LONG CLOTH + Quality.			
David	0	13	9
Swan Finlay	0	14	9
Apollo	0	13	9
Gold Mohor	0	13	9
Century	0	14	0
LONG CLOTH Satin Calendar 34-42 In. Per lb.			
Textile (Hand)	0	13	0
Spring (Merchant)	0	13	0
Century (Bugle)	0	13	0
Apollo (Pyala)	0	13	0
Tata Mill (Darji)	0	13	6
Sakuntla	0	13	0
Manekji (Kunda)	0	12	3
Pehlad (Siwala)	0	12	6
Rachael	0	13	0
David	0	13	0
Maher	0	13	3
Kachhwa	0	12	9
Moon	0	12	9
LEPAD.			
Spring	0	13	3
Textile	0	13	3
Century	0	13	0
David	0	13	3
Apollo	0	13	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards. Per lb.	Rs.	a	p

NEW YORK COTTON IN JANUARY.

MONTHLY RANGE 154 POINTS.

Net Decline 110 Points On Poor Prospects Of Consumption.

Bmbay, Feb. 3.

The year opened with quieter tone and the first bottom was reached on the 6th on long liquidation. From this date prices rallied till 13th on trade buying and short covering. After this date Cotto prices sagged on marked absence of outside support and finally the month ended in a sharp decline on Garside's report indicating poor prospects of consumption of American Cotton due to general curtailment of production. The Federal Farm Board has taken no definite action to sustain prices but a statement any moment is expected:—

NEWYORK MARCH 1930.

Jan.	Highest	Lowest	Clo.
2	17.46	17.34	17.40
3	17.37	17.25	17.25
4	17.21	17.10	17.11
6	17.16	17.02	17.02
7	17.12	17.01	17.01
8	17.11	17.02	17.10
9	17.44	17.20	17.40
10	17.42	17.24	17.29
11	17.51	17.23	17.49
13	17.57	17.40	17.53
14	17.58	17.41	17.41
15	17.41	17.36	17.36
16	17.45	17.22	17.28
17	17.39	17.27	17.38
18	17.35	17.29	17.31
20	17.33	17.24	17.32
21	17.36	17.32	17.34
22	17.40	17.35	17.38
23	17.47	17.22	17.27
24	17.32	17.22	17.24
25	17.26	17.20	17.25
27	17.25	17.06	17.07
28	17.15	16.90	16.95
29	16.97	16.53	16.56
30	16.52	16.06	16.13
31	16.32	16.04	16.22

INDIAN COTTON CROP NEWS.

Daily Arrivals At Various Centres.

BOMBAY PADTAR RATES.

—: o :—

Bombay Feb. 3.

	Arrives Bales.	Rae. Rs.
Ujjain	1300	285|95
Indore		245|65
Ratlam	300	290|315
Sennabad	200	255|60
Bir	200	255|60
Buranpur	200	255|60
Amalner	200	245|50
Dhulia	200	245|50
Chopda	100	250|60
Nagpur	300	265|75
Lylapur (Sindh-American)	150	290|305
Lyalpur (Desh)	300	320/25
Onkara	500	295/304
Abhor	450	295/305
Pandianwala	100	
Chandasi	100	240|45
Amraoti	400	245|50
Dhamangaon	200	245|50
Barsi Kurrurwada	200	245|50
Ganga Khed	100	245|50
Bhavaniganj	200	290/300
Mandusar	50	290|300
Jalna	500	245/50
Khamgam	900	250/60
Nanded	200	295/300
	Carts Arrivals	Rates. Rs.
Khandwa	500	250|60
Wardha	500	260|65
Wun	400	260|65
Pandharwada	400	260|65
Yeotmal	400	260|65
Arvi	300	260|65
Latur	400	290|300
Parbhani	200	279|80
Khandesh		240|50
Ahmednagar		240|45
Bijapur		240|50
Bengal U P.		210|15
Jalgaon		250|55
C. P. No. 2		255|60
Kudchi		260|70
Mathia		225|35
Pachora		245|55
Purna	100	265|75
Karda		250|55
Pandharpur		250|60
Hingolt		245|50
Karanja	600	250/55
Sallu		245|50
Shedbai		245|55
Pandurna		245|55
Kasur (Bengal)		225 30
Kinganghat		250|60
Warora		260|65
Purgaon		245 50
Ranala		245|50
Nandarbar		245|50
Katol		250|60
Vamboria		245|50
Sirpur		255|60
Malkapur		255|60
Sanavad		255|60
Kumpta		285|95
Tirupur Cambodia		350|65
Dhondycha		240|50
Erodol		240|50
Banusal		245|55
Sindhi		260|65
Khirkia		255|60
Ghurji		215|20
Hansi		220|25
Warangam		250|55
Sindurni		250|55
Chalisgaon		250 60
Budhnavar		310|20
Akola		245|50
Khanewal		295|300
Tobataxi		295|300
Aratwalla		295|300
Multan (Sind-American)		295|300
Surgoda		295|300
Nandgaon		245|50
Nimbara		245'50
Nizamabad		245|50
Nimuch		240|45
Nandura		250|55
Puchor		300|10
Dabhol		280|90
Itola		280|90
Sarulaya		280|90
Miyagam		280|90
Palej		280|90
Amod		280|90
Jambusal		280|90
Broach		280|90

Spring (Balance	0	15	6
Textile (Bycycle)	0	14	9
Jacob	0	15	0
David	0	14	9
Century	0	15	0
Moon Mill	0	15	0
3732 Moon	0	15	0
3842 Mayer	0	15	0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.			
Spring (balance)	0	14	6
Textile (Bycycle)	0	14	3
Century	0	14	3
Jacob	0	14	0
Moon Mill	0	14	0
1386 Tata Per Piece	2	14	0
David	0	13	9
GIN COLOURED.			
A 1515 Tulsidas	11	4	0
B 1515 Ratilal	12	0	0
MARKIN JAPAN.			
4488	11	10	0
8383	8	6	0
38	8	3	0
9898	9	3	0
8019	8	3	0
9797	8	4	0
6300	9	4	0
44000	8	10	0
Peech	10	12	0
BLACK CHECK.			
5800 Sholapur	8	8	0
SALITA.			
Century Per lb.	0	13	6
Tata	0	13	6
Spring (Merchant)	0	13	6
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.			
Kanta	1	0	6
Victoria	0	15	9
Phoenix	1	1	0
Framji	1	0	6
DHOTI FITA CHIRMA. Yards 5 to 9			
Chhawani			
China	0	14	9
Moon	0	14	9
Maher	0	14	9
Simplex	0	14	0
Yards 10			
Chhawani			
China	0	14	6
Moon	0	14	6
Phoenix	0	14	6
Maher	0	14	6
Simplex	0	14	0

Government Securities.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

There was a small business in Govt. papers to-day. 3 1|2 per cent. opened at Rs. 64|9|6 and sharply advanced to Rs. 64|12|6 on short covering. There was a small relapse towards the close Closing Quotations were as under: —

(LIABLE TO INCOME-TAX.)

	Rs.		
3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes. Ready	64	12	0
3 1|2 p.c. G. P. Notes. Sett	64	10	9
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust	73	0	0
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan	89	12	0
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	76	0	0
4 1|2 p.c. 1934 Bonds	95	0	0
4 1|2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	85	15	0
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan	95	2	0
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds	97	0	0
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan	95	3	0
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb.	103	0	0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	102	12	0

(INCOME-TAX FREE.)

	Rs.		
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan. Ready	100	3	9
Sett.	100	2	9
5 p.c. 1953 Bonds	99	14	0
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds	100	1	0
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds	100	9	0
6 p.c 1932 Bonds	101	9	0
6 1|2 p.c. B. D Loan 1935	103	14	0
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931	102	4	0

	Rs.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan.	

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers		Tons.
	Morea	ALL	10,954
	Mantua*		10,946
	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,000
Mar.	Maloja x		20,827
	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
	Rawalpindi*		10,602
	Ranpura		16,601
	Naldera x		16,088
	Ranchi		16,650
	Rawalpindi*		16,619
	Morea(Extra)	NOW SAIL	10,946
	Rasmak		10,602
	Maloja*		11,000
	Nevasa*		16,572
	Viceroy of India	DIRECT	19,648
	Rajputana*		16,568
	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
	Mooltan x	FROM	20,847
	Macedonia		11,712
	Mantua		10,946
	Comorin		16,615
	Maloja	BOMBAY	20,952
	Rasmak		10,867
July	Ranpura*		16,601
"	Malwa		11,400
"	Naldera x	WITHOUT	16,088
"	Rawalpindi		16,619
Aug	Morea		10,946
"	Macedonia		11,120
"	Narkunda x		16,672
"	Rasmak	TRANS-	10,857
"	Rajputana	SHIPMENT	16,568
Sept.	Ranpura		16,601
"	Mooltan		20,847
"	Ranchi	AT	16,650
"	Mantua		10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India	ADEN	19,648
11 "	Comorin x		15,132
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25 "	Malwa *		10,986

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO

CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

About	Steamers.	Tons.
19th ,, ..	Dumana	8,427
24th ,, ..	Dumala	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Msigen Maru ..	24th Jan.	8th Feb.
Heinan Maru ..	31st Jan.	10th Feb
Hankow Maru..	5th Feb	15th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	19th Feb.
Honolulu Maru	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	5th Mar.	15th Mar.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA, SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan).
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO. STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1930			
31st Jan.	Naldera	—	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi	..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15th Feb.	Chakrata*	..	Straits & Japan.
27th Feb.	Mirzapore	..	Straits China & Japan.
28th ,,	Narkunda	—	Colombo and Australia
28th Mar.	Mooltan	—	Colombo and Australia
25th April	Maloja	—	Colombo and Australia
9th May	Ranpura	—	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23rd ,,	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia.
6th June	Morea	—	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20th June	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia
4th July	Rajputana	.	Colombo Straits China & Japan
18th July	Mooltan	..	Colombo and Australia
1st Aug	Mantua	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th ,,	Comorin	—	Colombo and Australia
29th ,,	Malwa	—	Colombo Straits China & Japan
12th Sept.	Naldera	..	Colombo and Australia.
26th ,,	Morea	..	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
10th Oct.	Narkunda	..	Colombo and Australia.
24th Oct.	Rawalpindi		Colombo Straits. China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	....	£ 74
Adelaide	....	£ 76
Melbourne	....	£ 78
Sydney	....	£ 80
Brisbane	....	£ 82

Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney £100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.

Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930			
5th Feb.	Baroda	..	Basrah via Veraval, Mangrole Karachi and Persian G.Ports
7th Feb.	Varela	..	Basrah via Karachi
8th Feb.	Chakla	—	Karachi via Porbunder Dwark and O' Mandvi
10th Feb.	Vita	—	Karachi via Porbunder, P' Ok & O'Mandvi
12th Feb.	Karoa	..	East & South Africa.
14th Feb.	Ellora	—	Mombasa Direc

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagano Maru..	3824	24 Jan.	6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	31 Jan.	12 Feb.
Ateuta Maru ..	8000	....	@19 ,,
*Nagato Maru..	5901	11 Feb.	21 Feb.
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb.
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	0500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@2 Apr.

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakusan Maru —	10509	20 Feb.	9 Mar.
Kitano Maru —	8980	6 Mar.	13 Mar.
Haruna Maru ..	10000	20 Mar.	6 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe.
Asama Maru —	22000	Malien 27 Feb.	5 Mar.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	9 Mar.	16 Mar.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) nd Japan Australia Services Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay. Phone No 20279, 23735 YUSEN

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

(Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS.

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are wel-known daily papers, such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton. Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay.
Telegram address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone 21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
138497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No 22997

THE INDIAN REVIEW

New Year Number

Congress & Conferences.

The closing week of December (1929) and the beginning of 1930 have witnessed a number of Congresses and Conferences, political, social, religious and communal. The list which includes also vocational gatherings held in different parts of the country is a formidable one.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.
THE NATIONAL LIBERAL FEDERATION.
THE KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.
THE ULEMAS CONFERENCE.
INDIAN CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.
THE TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.
THE LIBRARY CONFERENCE.
JOURNALISTS' CONFERENCE.
THE NATIONAL SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
SUPPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.
HISTORICAL RECORDS COMMISSION.
ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION.
THE THEOSOPHICAL CONVENTION.
ASSOCIATED CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.
INDIAN PHILOSOPHIC CONGRESS.
ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.
INDIAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.
AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.
MEDICAL CONFERENCE.
ALL-INDIA VETERINARY CONFERENCE.
THE SCIENCE CONGRESS.
PUNJAB STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.
THE WADHWAN CONFERENCE.
HYDERABAD PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE,

The busy reader can hardly be expected to have the time to go through all the literature of these twenty-five gatherings. Hence an attempt is mad in this Special Number to give a clear and succint account of the various Conferences of the season. This account also includes extracts from presidential and other addresses, and summaries of resolutions passed, together with portraits of important persons who have taken part in these deliberations. Besides, this Number contains special articles from the pen of eminent personages and writers of repute.

SPECIAL ARTICLES.

"THE VOICE OF LIFE"
By Sir J C Bose, F R S.
"TO THE WOMEN OF INDIA"
By Mlle. Juliette Veillier.
"THE ENGLISH MARTYRS"
By The Rt. Rev. E H M Waller.
"MY IMPRESSIONS OF SOVIET RUSSIA"
By Mr. Syed Raza Ali, C B E.
"IRELAND AND INDIA"
By Mr. J Gwynn, I C S, (Rtd.)
"THE LOCUST AND ITS ALLIES"
By Mr. S T Moses, M A, F Z S.
"THE TRAVELS OF FAHIEN"
By Mr. K P S Menon, I C S.
"HEALTH ORGANIZATION OF THE LEAGUE".
By Dr. S N Ghose, D Litt., B Sc.
"THE GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR"
By Mr. G R Sethi, B A, M B A S.
"THE CEYLON NATIONAL CONGRESS"
By "A Ceylonese."

The price is 8 (eight) annas per copy. But a remittance of Rs. 5 by M. O. or a cheque for Rs. 5-4. (12 shillings Foreign) will bring you not only this special number but all the eleven succeeding numbers for the year 1930. We shall also give the Special December Number free.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, George Town, Madras.

PAY NOTHING
Only drop a card to get a copy of
Kam Shastra
A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar),

ULCERINE (Regd.)

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Widow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi. Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer." Kandi.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13. Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926,

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,81,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,62,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 33 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Severa new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—
SECRETARIES Bombay

THE NEW INDIA

Assurance Company, Ltd.
Head Office:—Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Chairman:—Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt.

CAPITAL.

Authorised	..Rs. 6,00,00,000
Paid Up	..Rs. 71,21,055
Subscribed	..Rs. 3,56,05,275
TOTAL FUNDS.	Rs. 1,40,32,571

"The NEW INDIA is admittedly" "the largest General Insurance" "Company in India. From the" "Capital point of view, it may" "claim to be one of the largest" "Insurance Companies in the" "World."
Indian Insurance—June 1929.

Agencies available for all classes of Assurance—

Life, Fire, Marine, Accident, Motor Car, All Risks Etc. Etc., in unrepresented parts.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital ... Rs. 2,78,200.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect economy in management The supervision as to Rates, Morality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI, Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL FIRE and GENERAL Insurance Company, Limited

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Managing Agents—
M. KANJI & CO.
RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(ESTABLISHED 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE: 9, Old Court House St., Calcutta

ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 1,50,00,000

LIFE POLICIES
LOW PREMIUMS
UNDOUBTED SECURITY
PROMPT CLAIMS SETTLEMENTS
WITH INTEREST FOR ANY UNUSUAL DELAY.

Write for rates and particulars of special schemes for Children's Education or Marriage Provision.
Bombay Branch :—ALICE BUILDING, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
The BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD 1896.
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to :—
BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Dailies, bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each house hold that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.
South India's Largest Daily Newspaper.

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December, It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with special contributions, etc.

For rates, etc., apply to The Manager, P.O Box 316, 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd. 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co., (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. 1.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word. Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—Temporary CLERKS Apply Mr. FOZDAR, Asian Building, Ballard Estate.
A 180

WANTED for Islamia College, a LECTURER. (Grade Rs. 150—10—400) on Commercial Arithmetic, Geography and Bookkeeping. The applications to reach by 15th February, 1930. PRINCIPAL, Islamia College, Calcutta.
A 176

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS all over Bombay Presidency for a real good Assurance Co. of good standing. None without the confidence of writing business need apply. Terms-salary or Commission. Apply Box No. 2453 Advt. Deppt., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 182

WANTED.—For Rasulkhanji Zenana Hospital, Rajkot, experienced LADY DOCTOR with recognised European qualifications and colloquial knowledge of Gujarati. Rs. 500—50—600, free furnished quarters and right to half fees private practice. Selected candidate required join appointment March 1st latest. Apply stating qualifications and endorsing testimonials to JUNAGADH STATE VAKIL, Rajkot before February 15th, after which, no applications will be considered.
A 175

WANTED.—Respectable AGENTS to sell the remaining shares of the "Bengal Dairy & Cattle Breeding Ld." on Commission basis only. Works in the Cattle Farm are going on in a most scientific method under the guidance of experienced Veterinary Surgeons, and Live Stock experts. Dividend expected on the working of this year. Particulars from the Managing Agents at:—7, Mission Row. Block "B", Calcutta

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—BLOCKS separate accommodation huge to suffice large family cheaply White House, behind Chinchpokli, Old Fire Brigade Station, near Victoria Garden. Apply OWNER, same premises.
C R2172

BOOKS

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School, College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT. Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 132365

PROFESSION.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, original Bombay Fortune-teller and Evil Counteracter, has retired and is observing silence for further progress. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelop to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natu's Hanuman Temple, Baroda.
(P)

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

THE BEZWADA SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LIMITED.

(Under Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE AUCTION SALE of these Mills which was commenced on the 31st January, 1930, will be continued from day to day till WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, 1930, on which date it shall be knocked off in favour of the highest bidder according to the discretion of the Liquidators. For upset price and standing bid, and other particulars please apply to:

GUDUR LAKSHMANARAO, B.A.,
Liquidator,
Bezwada.
178

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY of Blow Room, Card Room, Mule and Ring Spinning and Weaving Departments of Svadeshi Mills No. 2 (old Bombay United Mills) situated at Charni Road. Lists giving particulars of the machines can be obtained at the Mills. After seeing the machines, offers may be sent to Messrs. TATA SONS LTD., Agents, The Svadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort.
148

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

The Society's 39th Exhibition of pictures will be open to the public from SUNDAY, the 26th January, to 9th February, 1930, at the TOWN HALL from 8-30 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Admission by tickets available at the door.
153

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, invites tenders for the supply of 60 tons of Pig Lead of the best quality, soft and of minimum purity of 99.8 per cent. Supplies will be subject to test and must conform strictly to the specification.

2. The prescribed form of tender, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Office of the Railway's Controller of Stores, at Parel, Bombay. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF PIG LEAD." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 12 Noon (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 5th March, 1930.

4. The result of the Tenders will be published in the Indian Trade Journal.

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
31st January, 1930.
171

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a Supervisor of Municipal Urdu Boys' Schools. Only trained Muslim graduates whose mother-tongue is Urdoo need apply. Applicants must state age, Academic qualifications and experience and send copies of certificates which will not be returned. The selected candidate will be on probation for one year in the first instance. The pay of the post which is pensionable is as under: Rs. 125—5—170—10—230 per month, plus conveyance allowance of Rs. 35 per month.

Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 22nd February, 1930.

CHAIRMAN,
Municipal School Board,
Karachi.
179

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913

and

In the Matter of the Nawab of Cambay Mills Co., Ltd., a Joint Stock Company registered under the Indian Companies' Act of 1882 and having its Registered Office at 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

RATANLAL HIRALAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Kalbadevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Petition for winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on 29th day of January, 1930, presented to the Court by the Petitioner abovenamed and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before this Hon'ble Court on the 25th day of February, 1930.

And by an Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Blackwell Mr. H. H. Wadia has been appointed Provisional Liquidator with powers as in the said Order contained.

Any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company, desirous to oppose the making of an Order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same, by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1930.

KANGA & CO.,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.
164

IN THE SUB CIVIL COURT, MIRPURKHAS.

Suit No. 435 of 1928.

Firm of HIRANAND JHANGIMAL at Tando Allahyar, by its Manager Ladharam Jhamandas ..... Plaintiff.

versus

Firm of DOULATRAN and another.

To,

The COLOUR & DRUG CO., in Voluntary Liquidation, by its Liquidator as Car-Keys, Limgton Road, Bombay.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit against you for Rs. 1,900 and the summons cannot be served upon you in the ordinary manner, you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader on 21st February, 1930, at 11 o'clock to answer the claim.

Take notice in default of your appearance on the above date the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 28th day of January, 1930.

MAHOMED VARIAL,
Clerk of the Court.
177

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF OF PRODDATTUR.

O. S. Nos. 963 and 964 of 1929.

RUSUM RAJA RAO .... Plaintiff
(1) ARANI SESHAGIRI RAO, Modi House, Ghodi Bunder Road, Santa Cruz, Bombay,
(2) ARANI BINDU RAO, care of No. 1 ..... Defendants.

TAKE NOTICE that the above suits were filed against Defendants and posted for their appearance to 28-2-30 and will be disposed of on that day.

A. SRINIVASA RAO,
Pleader for Plaintiff.
Proddatur, 18-12-1929.
R2172

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT ELPHINSTONE ESTATE, ARGYLE ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Chhotubhai A. Vakil and Gopalji Kheraj, the proving executors of the last will and testament of Keshavji Waghji, deceased. Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises—

All that piece of leasehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Elphinstone Estate of the Port Trust, admeasuring about 266 square yards, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 134 (Prince's Dock Division and assessed by the Municipality under "B" Ward No. 4795, Street Nos. 86-88, 90 Argyle Road and bounded on the North by other land belonging to the Port Trust and leased to Premji Gopalji, on the South by other land belonging to the Port Trust and agreed to be leased to Shripatrao Ganpatrao Salunke, on the East by Argyle Road and on the West by other land belonging to the Port Trust and leased partly to Tokersey Dewji and partly to Lalji Shamji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji & Co., Attorneys for the Executors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

123, Medows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

To be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned at the instance of the Bank concerned on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1930, at 3-30 p.m. at No. F Victoria Docks, 80 casks China Clay quality "H extra".

25 per cent. deposit at the time of knocking the lot to the buyer. Further conditions obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1800 BALES BENGAL COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction on Wednesday, the 5th February, 1930 at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the cotton Depot Sewree near the Cotton Exchange by order of the Insurance office concerned the following cotton slightly damaged by fire and water that salved from the late fire that occured in the Jetha of Mr. P. R. Vakharia.

About 1800 Bales Bengal Cotton. The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre

6-30 and 10 p.m.
A Drama of Broadway Cindrella

BETTY COMPSON

in
Radio's Sensational Drama
STREET GIRL
with
the Catchiest Music and Fastest Dancing Action
100 per cent all Talking Dramatic Sensation

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Great Play Becomes a Greater Picture
THE MUSIC MASTER
featuring
ALEC. B. FRANCIS
A Wm. Fox Production.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
CARL ROSA OPERA Co.
presents
"RIGOLETTO"
Booking at Rose and Co.,

HELLO—READ and REMEMBER.

"The wordings of the great men of the world: The history of the world is the history of man's attempts to realise absolute freedom."

In every age are born along with the tyrants the liberators of mankind whose lives are consecrated to the attainment of freedom for themselves and their fellow-men.

The two forces of tyranny and freedom always clash, victory resting with the force that at that particular moment is in the ascendent.

For all these see TO-NIGHT
Surya Film Co.'s Stunt Picture
THE TYRANT

The story is an attempt to picturise a phase of his eternal conflict.

Featuring the screen favourites Miss LAXMI and Mr. GANPAT BAKRE.

Dare Devil stunts and awful fighting which will keep you steady from start to finish. Not a single dull second. Thousands have appreciated the picture in the last week.

Also beautiful STAGE DANCE by Miss SHANTAKUMARI with Sweet Music and Beautiful Song.

TIME AS USUAL.

Krishna Cinema

Dubash Theatre, New Charni Road.
NEXT WEEK
"A WOMAN IN WILDERNESS"
Krishna's masterpiece.
Chief character: Miss GULAB.

THE RIALTO

(LAMINGTON ROAD)
DAILY at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m

Also

FUN, SPORT and FROLIC!

AMUSEMENTS.

Ripon Theatre

(DIRECTION MADAN THEATRES LTD.)
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
Special Matinees Saturday & Sunday next at 4 P.M.

THE GREAT

NICOLA NICOLA NICOLA — THE WONDER SHOW OF THE UNIVERSE — WORLD'S MASTER MAGICIAN

Supported by his own American Company of International Entertainers.

MOSTLY BEAUTIFUL GIRLS

Presenting a Gorgeous Review of Magic that was never imagined outside.

"THE ARABIAN NIGHTS"

The most comprehensive Magic Spectacle Ever Presented in Bombay.

THE GREATEST MYSTERY SHOW ON EARTH.
Nothing like it ever attempted.

Reduced Popular Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1 plus Tax
Booking at The Ripon Theatre.
Be wise and Book your Seat now.

THE CAPITOL

DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m

SCOTT'S PORAGE OATS.

for nourishment and sweet, nutty flavour, no imported Oats can compare with Scott's Porage Oats, the finest that even Scotland can produce.

Scott's Porage Oats are splendid for strength and vigour, grand for brain.

COOKS IN 5 MINUTES.
Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Dinshaw M. Dastoor & Co.

The Original and Leading Firm of

OCCULISTS and OPTICIANS.

71, Esplanade Road, Opp. The Bombay Club, Fort, BOMBAY.

Up-country orders carefully and promptly executed.

Presidency Provident & General INSURANCE CO., LTD

HEAD OFFICE:—
Amrut Building, Dougal Road, Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

INSURE your life at a very low premium of Re. 1 and 8 annas per month.

No Medical Examination.

We issue policies on female lives also.

Wanted energetic and influential AGENTS on very liberal terms.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Father Heras' Lecture, "Beginning of South Indian Architecture," at 6 p.m. University Buildigns.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

H. E. the Governor's Sind Flood Relief Fund, General Committee Meeting, Secretariat 5 p.m

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Public meeting under auspices of the W.I.N. Liberal Association, 6-15 p.m. Blavatsky Lodge, Sir Pheroze Sethna to preside.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Town Hall, 8-30 a.m.

Bombay Races, Big Meeting, Second Day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

Dr. H. T. Muzumdar's Lecture on "Young America and Young India," Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall, 6-30 p.m.

ANDHRA VILAYAM.—The Andhra Vilayam, Parel, has been converted into a reading room and library.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent general meeting will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) at the Club, opp. General Post Office, at 9 p.m. to consider the future Congress programme.

NON-BRAHMIN MEETING.—A meeting of Non-Brahmins will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the Vandkar Mansion, Lamington Road to form a branch of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.—A meeting of the Council and Propaganda Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

GERMAN STUDY CLASS.—Under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association (Girgaum Back Road) a new German class for beginners will be conducted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav from to-day at 9 a.m. All information can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Y.M.H.A.

TENANTS' OWNERSHIP HOUSING.—There will be a meeting to-day at 6 p.m. in the Improvement Trust Hall, Sir V.A. Dabholker to preside, when Messrs. F. Billimoria and N. R. Kulkarni will speak on the development of Municipal finance without additional taxation.

URDU DEBATE AT ALIGARH.—The Anglo-Indian Intermediate College Annual Urdu Debate will be held on Saturday, the 15th February, 1930 at Aligarh. Names of speakers must reach the honorary Secretary at least two days before the meeting. Subject for discussion will be "Lahore Congress Resolution on Independence is the herald of India's glorious future."

LIBERAL PARTY MEETING.—Under the auspices of the W. I. N. Liberal Association a public meeting will be held in the Hall of the Blavatsky Lodge to-morrow (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m., when Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr.) and others will speak on "The Message of the Madras Liberal Federation." Sir Phiroze C. Sethna will preside.

"YOUNG AMERICA AND YOUNG INDIA."—Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Youth League, Dr. H. T. Muzumdar, Professor of Sociology, Wisconsin University, U.S.A., will speak at the Brotherhood Hall, French Bridge, on "Young America and Young India," on Thursday, 6th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside.

ANANDIBAI KOTHARE FREE DENTAL HOSPITAL.—During the half year the total attendance at the above hospital was 1931. Among these Hindus were 1296, Mahomedans 113, Parsees 186, Christians 297 and Jews including Bene Israels 39. There were 242 persons suffering from caries 146 Pyorrhaeia and the rest from other diseases. This Hospital is open every day except Thursday and public holidays from 2 to 5 p.m. (S.T.) at Soparibag Road, Poibavdi Parel.

ARCHITECTURE IN SOUTHERN INDIA.—The Rev. H. Heras, S.J. will deliver Lecture II of his course of University Extension Lectures in the Lecture Hall of the University Buildings to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. on "Beginnings of South Indian Architecture under the Pandyas and the Cholas". The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and is open to the public.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 1-30 a.m. the following day.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with Mails from London of 30th ultimo left Marseilles at 7-30 a.m. on the 1st instant.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Viceroy of India" with the Mails from London of 23rd ultimo arrived at Aden at 11-30 a.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 7th instant.

The N.Y.K. steamer "Bengal Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via Ports of Call on the 22nd January and is expected to arrive here on or about the 18th February.

3 SCHOLARSHIP FOR INDIANS.

—:o:—

Wurttemberg Govts' Offer.

India Institute of "Die Deutsche Akademie", whose object is to promote cultural relations and better understanding between Germany and India, is pleased to announce that through the valued co operation of the educational authorities of the state of Wurtemberg, three scholarships have been accured for worthy Indian students, who are to carry on postgraduate studies in Agriculture in the Agricultural College at Hohenheim, Engineering in the College of Technology at Stuttgart and Physic in the University of Wurttemberg at Tubingen.

These scholarships consist of only "free tuition fees" which will amount to about 400 Marks or 20 pounds sterling a year and nothing more. These scholarships are tenable for one year; and on special consideration may be renewed for another year. The Scholars will have to bear all other expenses except the tuition fees. Over and above his tuition fees a foreign student in a German university, who wishes to live very inexpensively will require at least 150-200 Marks or 8-10 pounds per month.

A candidate for any of these scholarships must be a graduate of an Indian, British or American university and must have "fair knowledge of the German language." He should give a brief account of his academic career and file with the application at least one testimonial of scholarship from a professor and a certificate about his knowledge of the German language. All applications must reach the Honorary Secretary of India Institute of "Die Deutche Akademie" before the 1st April, 1930. Winners must make necessary arrangements to reach Stuttgart, before October 15th 1930, to begin their regular college work from the winter semister of 1930.

All Communications are to be directed to Dr. Franz Thierfelder Honorary Secretary, India Institute of "Die Deutsche Akademie" Munich (Bavaria).

FRERE ROAD DACOITY.

Anglo-Indians On Trial.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court presided over by Mr. Justice Wadia, Mrs. Florence Biber, an Anglo-Indian woman, her three sons and six others were charged with dacoity.

On November 17 last, one Katrak, a clerk in the Tata Mills, earning Rs. 200 per month and who owns 25 taxis, was accosted by two of the accused near Monjinis Restaurant, Church Gate Street. The latter, it is alleged, represented to him that a cousin of theirs wanted to purchase a car from him. When the accused met him at Frere Road the next day according to appointment, they told him the purchaser was ill and requested him to call on him.

The accused then took the complainant to a room at Frere Road where the other accused including Mrs. Biber and her sons, it is alleged, robbed him of a cheque and cash worth Rs. 150 and also extorted from him a promissory note for Rs. 1,500. The complainant then suggested that he would give cash for all these things, if they went with him to his place.

The accused consented, and while they were driving in a car along Queen's Road, a Police Inspector on duty who noticed the car being over loaded had the car stopped. Taking this opportunity, the complainant reported to the officer what had happened and the accused were arrested.

High Court Sessions Opens.

—:o:—

The first Criminal Sessions of the current year commenced on Monday at the High Court. The work being raher heavy, it has been divided between two courts, presided over respectively by Justices Murphy and Wadia.

There are 36 cases including two which are carried over from the last sessions. Among the 11 cases of murder is one against R. Norton, a European, who has been committed by the District Magistrate of administered areas, Hyderabad (Deccan).

Among the other cases are 11 of rape, kidnapping and abducting, five of thefts and housebreaking, one of counterfeiting coins, and the rest are miscellaneous offences.

ISMALL COLLEGE, ANDHERI.

—:o:—

To Be Opened After All !

The Director of Information writes:—

A very important addition to thhe educational institutions of the Bombay Presidency will be made when the Ismail College at Andheri is opened from the 1st of June of this year. This College owes its existence to a donation of Rs. 8 lakhs from Sir Mahomed Yusuf which was offered to Government as far back as January 1914 for the promotion of the higher education of Muhammadan youths. Careful consideration was given to the best means of utilising the money. Among the possible alternatives considered has been the establishment of a technological college. In 1919 Government announced their final decision to devote the donation towards the establishment of a First Grade Government Arts College, to be erected on a selected site in Salsette, part of the funds being set aside to form a permanent scholarship endowment fund. Pending the establishment of the College the income from the Endowment set apart for scholarships was utilised in providing scholarships for Muhammadan students at other Arts Colleges in the Bombay Presidency. The large increase in prices following upon the war required numerous alterations in the estimates and materially altered the financial aspect of the proposed scheme. These difficulties have, however, been overcome and subject to the approval of the Legislative Council the College will be opened at the beginning of the monsoon, with accommodation for 400 students.

To commence with, only the First Year and Inter Arts classes will be opened. Inter Science and Junior B.A. classes will be added in 1931-32 and the Senior B.A. class in 1932-33. It is proposed to teach the Pass and honours courses in English, Persian, Arabic, Urdu and Sanskrit and also the Pass courses in History and Economics and in Mathematics, and the Inter Science course in groups A and B. While, therefore students at the College will be able to follow a course enabling them to secure degrees at the University. The College itself will, it is hoped, become the centre and inspiration of Islamic study and culture in Western India and for that reason is expected to attract the best students from the Muhammadan community.

The College, will, however, be open to all communities though preference will be given to Muhammadan candidates and it is probable that its situation in the suburbs, yet quite convenient to Bombay, will make it specially attractive to other communities. To start with, hostel accommodation for 100 students will be provided. The College fees will be Rs. 75 a term, but there will be a number of scholarships in addition to those derived from Sir Mahomed Yusuf's Endowment Fund which will be reserved for Muhammadan students.

Application has been made for the affiliation of the College to the Bombay University and the sanction of the Legislative Council to the cost involved will be asked during the ensuing Budget Session. Government have decided to give early notice of the opening of the College in order that parents may have ample time to make arrangement to enter their sons at the College.

'GOVINDAGRAJA' ANNIVERSARY.

—:o:—

Mrs. Kale's Appreciative Speech.

On Sunday last, under the auspices of the Vidyarthi Mandal, the C. K. P. Social Club, and the National Library, all local institutions, the anniversary of the famous Marathi poet Gadkari, was celebrated. Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, M.L.C., from Nagpur was in the chair.

At the outset, Mr. V. B. Karnik impressed upon the audience the importance of such celebrations. He then introduced Mrs. Kale, the zealous social reformer of Nagpur and proposed her to the chair.

Saroj-Suhrud, a promising Marathi poet recited his own compositions eulogising the manifold qualities of the late Gadkari. This was followed by a brief introductory speech from the chair to open the evening's proceedings.

"Saroj-Suhrud" then again recited some of the choicest poems characteristically typical of the famous Maharastra poet.

Mr. B. R. Dhurandhar, then in short dealt with the various works of Gadkari and pointed out clearly that he was a literary revolutionist.

Mr. A. B. Kolhatkar in a humorous speech said that Gadkari stands unsurpassed in the field of literary activities and said that the poet will ever be remembered in the Marathi speaking province as a prose and more as a poetic writer.

KNOWLEDGE OF THE FEMALE HEART.

Mrs. Anasuyabai Kale, the president then in a brief speech discussed the merits of the poet. She said "Gadkari is perhaps the only Marathi writer, who had a clear knowledge of the female heart. This can be very easily seen from his famous poem "Rajhamsa" or the character of Druman in Prem Sanyasa." "In this behalf," she said, "Gadkari can be well compared with George Elio". She then clearly explained his work as a social reformer and said that in this field also he had reaped laurels.

Mr. Vigneshwar Shastri, the famous violinist of Prof. Deodhar's School of Indian Music next entertained the audience with some songs from Gadkari's dramas on his violin. After garlanding the president, Mr. V. B. Karnik accorded a vote of thanks to Mrs. Kale for presiding over the occasion. He also thanked the speakers and others who had helped in making the function a success.

"THIS SPOT OF LIBERTY.

Memorial To Archduke's Assassin.

CAUSE OF THE GREAT WAR

BELGRADE, Feb 2.

A tablet in memory of Gabriel Princip a student whose assassination of Austrian Archduke Ferdinand was the first step to Great War, was unveiled to-day on a house at Sarajevo overlooking the scene of murder.

It is inscribed "On this historic spot Princip proclaimed Liberty." A silver wreath was deposited in the name of youth of Dalmatia Five hundred people were present. —Reuter.

UNIVERSITY AND LIBRARY SEARCHED

Preparations For Viceroy's Visit.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

His Excellency the Viceroy is arriving here on the 5th morning. The authorities as a precautionary measure are conducting vigorous searches in various places where His Excellency might pay visits. The library of the University where His Excellency will pay a short visit and the public library situated in Kaiser Bagh where His Excellency will receive an address from the Talugdars were searched including the almirahs, furniture and other things.

On arriving here in the morning, the Viceroy will proceed directly to the Government House to receive the Municipal address. He will hold a Durbar on the 7th.

The citizens of Lucknow at a public meeting adopted a resolution that the reception that is to be accorded to His Excellency the Viceroy in the name of the citizens of Lucknow is misleading and dissociating themselves completely from all such reception. The resolution also requested Chaudhri Khaliquzaman, Swarajist Chairman of the Municipal Board not to read the Municipal address. —Free Press.

HOUSE SEARCHES AT BENARES.

—:o:—

No Arrests And Nothing Found.

BENARES, Feb. 3.

A party of police consisting of a Deputy Superintendent of Police, and a dozen constables conducted a search for revolutionary leaflets and kindred papers among the belongings of Sjt. Nandkumardeva, Secretary to the Seva Dal and two students of the Vidyapith.

The search continued for three hours and no papers were found but the police carried away a few records including last year's correspondence file of the Seva Dal.

Sjt. S. Sriprakasha President of the Provincial Seva Dal and Birbal Singh, Registrar of the Vidyapeth were present throughout the proceedings. No arrests were made.

Similar searches were carried on in other parts of the town in the houses of the members of the Youth League.

What The Police Did.

BENARES, Feb. 3.

Further enquiries regarding this morning's searches show that eleven places were searched by the police for revolutionary pamphlets. The locks of the Youth League offices were broken by the police who also broke the lock of an almirah.

No information was sent to any office-bearer of the Youth League concerned. The police stayed in the office for over two hours and carried away practically all the papers. After the search the police put another lock leaving the key with a neighbour.

All this was discovered by the office bearers when they visited the office at the usual hour at about four in the afternoon. The houses of practically all the members of the Executive Committee of the Youth League were searched. No revolutionary pamphlets were found anywhere.—A. P.

R. I. M. DOCK WORKERS' STRIKE.

—:o:—

Official Attempt To Belittle Its Success.

The Secretary of the R.I.M. Dock Workers' Union writes:—

The R.I.M. Docks authorities in their interview to the "Evening News" state that the strike declared on the 1st instant in the R.I.M. Docks was illegal because sufficient notice had not been given to the authorities as stipulated by the law. The notice of the strike was sent from the office of the Union on 18th January and was duly received in the office of the Rear-Admiral the same day at 12-15. noon. We have in our office a receipt of the Rear-Admiral's office to that effect.

The authorities also say that the Union is not a representative body of the workers. The very fact that more than 90 per cent of workmen in R. I. M. Docks went on strike when called upon to do so proves that the Union is a thoroughly representative body. I can authoritatively state that hardly 150 workers including the apprentice boys and permanent service men went to work on the strike day.

The authorities have only tried to white-wash the discontent of the workers which I am certain is not going to help the authorities in any way.

Moreover it has been brought to my notice that some workers were threatened and cross-questioned as to why they had joined the strike and picketed on Saturday, when these workmen went to rejoin their work on Monday. I am informed, the authorities also told them, that they would never recognise the Union or care for its representations. May I with all humility tell the authorities that the workers are in no mood to be ignored and if the authorities try to suppress their movement and ignore their legitimate grievances they would only be fanning the discontent amongst the workers and asking for trouble.

DON'T VOTE FOR JAMNADAS MEHTA !

Because He Has Disobeyed Congress Mandate.

A public meeting was held under the auspices of the G Ward District Congress Committee at Matunga on Saturday last. Mr. D R. Gharpure, Vice-President of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, presided. There was a large audience present at the meeting. In the course of his speech Mr. Gharpure said:—

The object with which all of us have met together is to strive for Independence. It is not now necessary to dwell at any length on this point because only last Sunday we celebrated that sacred day which we call the Independence Day. We held huge processions in different wards and the evening meeting that took place at Chowpaty was attended by nearly 2 lakhs, i.e. one-sixth part of the city. One-sixth population of this city demonstrated to the Government what a big force is behind the Independence resolution.

CONCENTRATE ALL STRENGTH.

To concert measure it is our duty and we have to concentrate all our strength. We are not masters in our country and the masses in slavery for about 150 years have been squeezed. We have only to travel along the path to be shown by Mahatma Gandhi. One of the means is the boycott of councils. You know you have a council here for Bombay, and another for India, the Assembly. So far as this part of the city is concerned we are in a very bad position.

The South of Bombay has already returned one candidate unopposed. The North has put up two candidates. The best thing for you is not to vote for any one of them at all. They are not men of Congress mentality and I do not think any one of you will cast any vote for either of them.

DON'T VOTE FOR JAMNADAS

If there are any voters of the Legislative Assembly here my request goes to them also. I had a talk with Mr. Jamnadas Mehta about our attitude. Now that the Congress has passed a resolution to boycott the legislatures it was his duty to act up to it. It was one good thing that he resigned his seat but he is undoing with one hand what he has done by the other. He has got the audacity to disobey the mandate of the Congress. We the followers of the Congress should tell him what will happen if the mandate of the Congress is disobeyed. People of this country should not be going on wavering between two things. The Congress is saying only one thing. Don't vote for any candidate. We really want these big persons to come out from their high pedestals and lead the masses in the path for independence. Unless these men leave these secluded places and come before the people and lead them how is it possible that people will go through the right path. So even if it be Mr. Jamnadas Mehta or any other person, it is your duty not to go to the polls. After all it is not a great thing.

Messrs. Vakil, Desai and Acharya also spoke.

INDIANISING PILOT SERVICE.

—:o:—

How B. P. T. Does It.

The Secretary, Indian Merchants Chamber, writes to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust as under:

With reference to the statement made by you in the 2nd paragraph of your letter:

"The qualification required at the ports of Karachi and Rangoon is the same as that required at this port, i. e. possession of a foreign going Master's certificate".

my Committee have to point out to you that the position as set forth by you does not correspond to facts. From the inquiries made by my Committee as well as from the answers given in the Legislative Assembly in March last, my Committee find that the possession of a foreign going Master's certificate as mentioned by you, is not obligatory on those who wish to join the Pilot service at the Ports of Karachi and Rangoon. As considerable stress has been laid by you in the subsequent paragraphs of your letter under reply on the possession of a foreign going Master's certificate as a condition precedent by those who wish to enter the Pilot service, my Committee consider it important to bring to your notice the following facts:

DIFFERENT CONDITIONS.

The possession of a Mate's certificate of competency of a foreign going ship is considered a sufficient qualification for joining the Pilot service at the Ports of Karachi, Moulmein and Akyab. While a Mate's certificate of competency either of a foreign going ship or of a Home Trade ship entitles one to enter into the Pilot service at Bassein. As regards the Pilot service at Rangoon, the applicant has to show that he possesses a Master's certificate of competency either of a foreign going ship or Home Trade ship It will be apparent from the above facts that while the Bombay Port Trust demands the possession of a Master's certificate of foreign going ship as an absolutely essential condition for those who wish to enter the Bombay Pilot service, equally important ports like Karachi, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein consider the possession only of a mate's certificate of competency of a foreign going ship as a sufficient qualification for those who wish to join the Pilot services at those ports. Even the important port of Rangoon does not make the possession of a Master's certificate of competency of a foreign going ship as a condition precedent for one to enter its Pilot service just as Bombay has done.

While my Committee pointed out in their letter of the 20th March last that they had no desire to lower the standard of the qualifications which might be considered essential in those who wished to enter the Pilot service, they cannot share the apprehensions to which you have given expression in your letter in case the possession of a Mate's certificate of competency of a foreign going ship is considered sufficient for those who wish to join the Pilot service at the port of Bombay. Large ocean-going steamers are entering and leaving the ports of Karachi, Moulmein, Akyab and Bassein year in and year out, and my Committee are not aware that either the shipowners or the Marine Insurance Companies whose interests are largely at stake have opposed this condition of entry into the Pilot service at those ports, namely the possession of a Mate's certificate of competency of a foreign going ship. Under the circumstances, my Committee are afraid that the rigid insistence on the part of the Trustees to adhere to the present system of entry into the Pilot service is not necessary in the interests of efficiency but is possibly the result of over caution and a desire not to widen the field of applicants who aspore to join that service.

As regards the scheme which the Trustees have laid down with a view to encourage and help Indian Officers of the Mercantile Marine to qualify for appointment to the Bombay Pilot service in future vacancies, my Committee are strongly of opinion that the want of a definite promise of eventual employment of the cadets, who would qualify under the proposed scheme in the Pilot service of the Bombay Port Trust, will defeat the object which all have in view, namely, the Indianisation of the Pilot service of the Bombay Port Trust. My Committee further observe from the rules made by the Governing Body of the I.M.M.T.S. "Dufferin" that the cadets selected for the Bombay Port Trust scholarship must hold an extra passing out certificate which will further restrict the field of selection. My Committee do not see any justification for laying down the rigid condition.

Mr. T. Prakasam has been returned unopposed Kistna-Govarani districts constituency to the Assembly seat which he resigned in obedience to the Congress mandate.—A. P.

SEARCH FOR CZARIST GENERAL.

—:o:—

A Week's Futile Investigations.

RAID ON SOVIET EMBASSY.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Paris.—A week's intensive investigations by the Police have failed to give any trace of the whereabouts of Czarist General Koutepoff who succeeded the late Grand Duke Nicholas at the head of exiled Russian officers in France. Evidence bears out the belief that M. Koutepoff was lured in a motor-car on leaving his residence for a meeting of the officers, and abducted by the Soviet secret agents. M. Dovgalesky, Soviet Ambassador in Paris, has now notified the French Foreign Ministry that M. Koutepoff's supporters are organising raid on the Embassy in Paris under the leadership of the ex-Russian General Miller.—Reuter.

TEACHINGS OF GITA.

All-India Sammelan's Resolutions.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 3.

All-India Gita Semmelan held in the pandal of Shri Dita Juana Yajna under the presidentship of Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya on January 27, passed among others the following resolutions: It called upon the managements and heads of schools and colleges to arrange for the propagation and inculcation of the teachings of Bhagavad Gita among their students; it also resolved to organise institutions interested in Gita for the regular propaganda of its teaching and to give effect to it.

A Committee of thirty-one members was formed prominent among them being Pandit Malaviya, Principal Dhruva, Justice Bodhraj of Cashmere, Sjt. Jaidayal Goenka, Babu Hanuman Prasad Poddar, etc.

"SUNDAY TIMES" PREACHES A SERMON.

—:o:—

Stiffen Surveillance Over Indian Youths.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

With reference to the alleged bomb find in the main stairway of the British museum, there is considerable scepticism in regard to the genuineness of the whole incident. The discovery of the alleged bomb was circulated to the entire Press by news agencies overnight and was splashed by nearly all the papers as a very important piece of item under scare headlines. According to these stories, information was given by an Indian informer named Ahmedali Khan who is said to have thrown suspicion on Indian students as perpetrators of the whole incident. The information is said to have been given over the telephone.

Indian students have been an eye-sore to many with the increasing political tendencies in their ranks. The "Sunday Times" delivered a sermon over the incident, drawing pointed attention to the increasing activities of Indian student extremists whom the paper charges with carrying of overdoing of surveillance by the C.I.D. police and this latest scare it is very commonly believed in Indian circles, is intended to hustle the authorities to redouble their surveillance activities with reference to young Indians in this country.—Free Press Beam Service.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building, Hornby Road. Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Feb. 3.

Previous closing rate	16.59
To-day's opening rate	16.44
Difference	—.15
To-day's closing rate	16.20
Difference	—.39

Broach expectation ... Rs. 277

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 3.

Previous closing rate	8.77
To-day's opening rate	8.81
Difference	plus .04
To-day's closing rate	8.64
Difference	—.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Feb. 3.

Silver ready	20-3-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver forward	20-1-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of market: Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Feb 3.

1st settlement	46-6-0
2nd settlement	45-12-0

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1930

TRAINING FOR LIFE'S BATTLE.

—:o:—

Sir Nizamat Jung's Convocation Address at the Osmania University was a creditable academic performance. It possessed a genuine literary flavour, was as grave, didactic and sonorous as any convocation speech or a priest's sermon, and covered a very wide range of topics. From the practical, if unconventional, point of view, it might have been more impressive if it were addressed exclusively to the graduates assembled at the convocation, or to educationists, or to the State controlling educational policy, or to the general public. But as a convention a convocation address, though primarily meant for the graduates taking their degrees, concerns itself with all persons and things that have anything to do with education. Sir Nizamat Jung's speech, however, was a little out of the common run. It concerned itself more than usual with the student's real problems, was marked by much earnestness and was refreshingly free from the common display of stale quotations. But the majority of Indian degree-day convocation addresses are somewhat symbolic of the emptiness and unreality of much of the instruction that is given in Indian Universities.

The speaker himself referred to this defect in Indian Universities when, contrasting the practical Universities of the West and the "academic" Universities in India, he said: "Universities are no longer regarded by the progressive world as seed-beds for the cultivation of empty words or for growing degrees for show. A degree signifies, or is supposed to signify, some kind of efficiency, and efficiency means fitness for work in the practical affairs of life..... But te majority of Indian degree-holders do not sufficiently realise this. They consider their hall-mark sufficient for claiming high places and privileges in the economy of life and their vision is confined to Government service. And what is the result? The machine of life goes on and leaves them behind—a soured and discontented body". For this real and continuing tragedy the degree-holders themselves are far less responsible than the Universities that give a one-sided education and the Government that controls educational policy in a vicious manner. Most earnestly did Sir Nizamat Jung appeal and even entreat the students "to equip themselves in time for the battle of life in which they have to strive with deeds and not with words—with their hands and not with their tongues". The appeal might have been more properly made to the Universities and the Government.

Many young men, realising at last that most Indian tragedies are due to foreign domination, have determined to do their bit in ending the domination, whatever may be the cost to themselves, in the hope that their younger brothers at least may have a more decent chance in life. In the speaker's words, they are prepared to fight their biggest battle in life—the biggest for the country too—and to strive with deeds and not words, with hands and not tongues But in this one respect the speaker half forgets his own principle and warns them against the "danger of being drawn into the crazy politics of these unsettled times." The reason given for the warning is that politics are "a dangerous subject for immature or untrained minds." The difficulty and danger of politics are easily exaggerated. When even the ill-educated or uneducated villager is expected to do his bit for the country in fighting foreign rule, an educated adult student need not be forbidden to do his part. It does not require extra-ordinary intelligence for a lad to learn and persuade others that foreign rule is an unmitigated evil or that the boycott of foreign cloth is an effective means of ending foreign rule. As for the danger involved in these and similar activities, the danger is much less than that to which British lads exposed themselves during the War for the defence and honour of their country. There is much greater danger in suppressing all political, that is, patriotic, instinct in our lads. It is also illogical to say that in every other field students must learn by doing, by using the hands as well as the tongue, and that in politics alone they should be confined to books. For the young as well as the old, constructive political work is the best antidote against destructive political excitement. Sir Nizamat Jung did well to remind students that 'none but ignorant and mischievous and foolish men fight over religious differences." But however hard it may be for students to understand politics, they have learnt the above truth more readily than many of the elders.

STILL AT IT.

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That past-master in vituperative, vulgar abuse, Lord Birkenhead, is still at it, vilifying Indians and their just and natural political aspirations. His devotion to the interests of British industry and commerce does not interfere with his self-imposed mission of being the watch-dog of British Imperialism in the East. In the hospitable columns of the Tory Press he fulminates against Indian lawyers whom he stigmatises as "neurotic" and would like the whole lot of them who are active in emphasizing the demand for self-government to be clapped into jail along with "callow youth" in India, the Congress volunteers, whose great offence in the eyes of His Mightiness is that they maintained order at the Congress session at Lahore and thus "usurped the functions of the police." "Resolute rule, resolute rule," screams Lord Birkenhead, otherwise India will be lost—to the British vested interests, the only interest he is concerned about. And he has a grievance. He blurts it out in his latest attack upon Indians. He was deeply hurt and he is not the man to forget it. He complains, unjustly, that he was "violently, ignorantly and libellously abused by the 'illiterate' Indian vernacular papers" when he refused "to be hurried into appointing the Simon Commission." His Lordship's contempt for the vernacular Press in India—by vernacular Press he evidently means the Indian Nationalist Press—is evidently as colossal as his ignorance of the very high standard of journalism many vernacular newsprints in this country have achieved. And when he styles this Press 'illiterate,' he betrays an amazing ignorance of the cultural achievements of the Indian vernaculars. Evidently, his idea is that nobody in India who does not know English is literate.

Lord Birkenhead makes a futile attempt to browbeat the politically-minded class in India by exhorting his countrymen that "it would be unwise to cease to remind Indians that the terms of reference of the Simon Commission entitle that body to make inroads into powers already granted." This threat will have no effect whatsoever on those who are determined to win "Purna Swaraj." But Lord Birkenhead is incorrigible. His over-weening self-conceit and his contempt for a "subject race" will continue to render him impervious to reason. The "Daily Herald's" very opportune reminder to him of what he was saying when during the Irish struggle he talked of coercing the British Government by supporting his Ulster friends in an armed conflict against that Government will have no effect upon him but it is significant that in the Labour Party and their Press there is an appreciation of the fact that Birkenhead and Company are a great obstacle in securing an honourable settlement between their country and India.

CONTEMPTIBLE.

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Evidently the British die-hards who are out to vilify India and her national aspirations to freedom mean to carry on their propaganda on a number of fronts. But the vileness of their methods is clearly exhibited in the wicked attempt to connect Indian students in London with a "bomb" outrage at the British Museum. The British Press contained lurid accounts of the suspicions entertained by a number of persons, though Scotland Yard was reticent about this, that the bomb was traceable to Indian "extremist" activity. Now comes the news that the police attach no political significance to the incident and that they are satisfied that Indian students were in no way connected with it. We are gravely informed that the bomb was only "a visitor's hoax," "an attempt to create a scare for money-making purposes." We hope the Indian community in Britain will protest strongly against the contemptible manoeuvre of a section of the British Press to damn Indian students in the eyes of the world, taking advantage of the fact that a mysterious person giving the Indian name of Alikhan telephoned to Scotland Yard, giving "information" about the bomb. Who was this Alikhan, an Indian or a Britisher?

STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE.

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The notoriously step-motherly attitude of the Government in not rendering opportune assistance to the premier indigenous industry on this side of India, the textile industry, is having disastrous effects. The Petit group of mills announce that they will close down from March 1 and 15,000 operatives will thus be thrown out of work. Some other mills have decided to work short time. The Blackett ratio and the persistent refusal of the Government to give adequate protection to the textile industry are the chief causes of the millowners' plight. We have been a stern critic of the millowners in so far as they have neglected to put their house in order. We note that the Anglo-Indian Press has been giving them similar advice and also been telling them that revenue producing duties to be imposed from year to year should be assistance enough to help them in tiding over their difficulties. But what the mill industry urgently wants is an adequate measure of protection and not the parsimonious help afforded by the revenue duties, a proposal, by the way, which will keep the millowners always under the bureaucratic thumb. The annual dole can be withheld if the millowners refuse to toe the official line in other matters.

ANCIENT INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.

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Rev. H. Heras' series of six lecture on South Indian Architecture which is being delivered under the auspices of the Bombay University is, manifestly, of uncommon interest to students of Indian history, art and culture. Rev. Heras' precise methods of historic research have not only aroused interest and enthusiasm in ancient Indian history and culture, they have also set traditions of scholarly activities that the city seemed to have lost for many decades, the traditions which once built up the prestige, for example, of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society. We hope, therefore, his lectures, illustrated with numerous magic lantern slides specially prepared by him will not be missed by the growing band in the city of earnest students and exponents of Indian history and culture

FOREIGN TRAVELLERS IN INDIAN STATES.

A SUGGESTION.

(BY G. R. ABHYANKAR.)

A recent telegram in a Bombay daily from its own correspondent from Bikaner about the visit of Commander Kenworthy to that State and the oblique reflections which that correspondent has cast upon "the self-appointed representatives of the Indian States' Subjects" have made it necessary to expose the tactics employed in advertising the "enlightened" rule of these Princes. The genesis of this movement is also interesting. For the last two years the shining lights of the Chamber of Princes have set up a most costly organisation in London to carry on a foreign propaganda to advertise that the rule of the Indian Princes is most enlightened, that the people in the States are thoroughly contented and the only evils from which the Princes are suffering are those of the violation of Treaty Rights by the Paramount Power and the exploitation of the Indian States by this power to advance British Indian interests. When the deputation of the Indian States people visited England last year they published the truth about propaganda in the columns of the "Manchester Guardian" and the Labour papers and they also tried to enlighten prominent members of the Labour Party about the real conditions in the Indian States.

COLOSSAL IGNORANCE.

The effect of this agitation was so apparent that many prominent leaders of the Labour Party candidly stated that they had no idea, that the conditions in the States were so backward, that there was any conflict of interest between the rulers and the ruled in the States and that there was acute discontent amongst the people. It was really a surprise for us to hear such a great and eminent authority as Lord Olivier telling us that he had never heard of the political agitation of the Indian States people for the reform of the Indian States. This was really a very rude shock which came to us but the statement of Lord Olivier was substantially correct since the people of the Indian States had not acquainted the British public and also foreign critics about the real conditions prevailing in many Indian States. Although the agitation is being carried on for the last twelve years it had not reached England. There was absolutely no foreign propaganda on behalf of the Indian States people and there was complete ignorance about the whole situation.

A SERIOUS DEFECT.

Lord Olivier's plain remark made us really conscious of the serious defect in the method of our agitation and we are now trying to make an humble effort. But looking to the meagre support which we are getting and our extremely limited resources we cannot aspire to have a most vteiferous and vigorous foreign propaganda. With all these drawbacks the little work we were able to do by seeing various prominent members of the Labour party and by our counter movement against the propaganda carried on by the organisation of the Chamber of Princes we succeeded in making our presence felt. The debate raised by Lord Olivier at our request officially brought the question of Indian States before Parliament. One of the most experienced Indian State administrators who was then in England had to admit that the propaganda of the Indian Princes was sure to recoil upon their own heads and place them in a worse position. We are told that he even informed the prominent members of the Princess' organisation to desist from this step. So far so good. But along with this some of the Indian Princes who were in England invited members of the Labour Party to come and see things for themselves. When we were asking these Labour statesmen to lend their support to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate into the moral, material and political conditions prevailing in the Indian States a most respected and veteran member of the Labour Party who is now in the Ministry told us that the Princes themselves had invited the Labour members to see the States and to satisfy themselves about the real situation. We replied that we welcomed this proposal

ALL THAT GLITTERS.

Mr. Snell discussed this proposal with me and I explained to him that by merely visiting the States as the guests of the rulers they could not get at the real truth. They would be just as though they were in an exhibition and would be taken round the best parts situated in the capital of any State. The modern Indian ruler by reason of his contact with British India and British Officers is aware of the vestiges of good Government. If you visit the capital of any tolerably big State you will find good school and college buildings, well laid out roads, imposing offices magnificient palace equipped with most modern and fashionable furniture, audience halls and even a ball-room, guest houses, hospital, clean and sanitary prison, parks and gardens, library, museum and town-halls, water works and somewhere an electric installation. Tupper has very pertinently observed that there is a veneer of civilisation at the capital. But if you go into the interior you will find no roads, not even tolerable good means of communications, no sanitation, no supply of good drinking water, no medical help, no school, deeply indebted peasantry. This is true of most of the States, though there are honourable exceptions. There is such a great contrast in the conditions of the capital and in those of the rural area that one is simply stupified at the apathy of the rulers for the welfare of their own people. All that glitters in the capital is not gold and requires to be scrutinised from different standpoints. I requested Mr. Snell that if he or his friends thought of coming over to India he or they should mix amongst the people, see the leaders of the people, give surprise visits to the interior, travel "incognito" into the State and then only the real idea of the conditions in the States can be obtained.

THE TRUE TESTS.

It is also necessary to examine the administration by the tests of rule of law-whether there is freedom of speech, freedom of the press, freedom of discussion and freedom of meeting, whether there is security of person and property, whether there are remedies provided to the people against arbitrary acts of the Executive, whether the people are substantially associated with the administration, whether there is any responsibility of the Executive to the people, whether there is a fixed civil list, whether there is an independent audit and what is the proportion of State revenue spent for public utility departments. It is only by applying these tests that you can judge whether the administration is enlightened and progressive or reactionary and autocratic. From the mere glitter of the capital or from the ovations of a dumb and ignorant crowd vacantly gazing on the big "tamasha" of the procession of a Bara Saheb and the ruler of a State or listlessly cheering, at the bidding of orders, you cannot say that the people are contented and happy. Even in British India we see that occasions of public entries of Viceroys, Governors and provincial satraps induce huge crowds to throng the streets and add to the spectacular aspect of such functions. They often cheer at the bidding of somebody but this show in no way conveys any idea about the contentment of the people or about the general condition of the administration. We are even observing the sorry spectacle of Viceroys, and Governors visiting the capitals of these States and making such ostentatious and ill-informed speeches based on the exparte information supplied by the Rulers and the Political Officers that they make themselves thoroughly ridiculous in the eyes of all thinking people in the States. These representatives of the Crown never mix amongst the people, never care to receive the leaders of the people, never minutely examine the administration in the light of the tests given above and being weighed with the sense of hospitality and gorgeous receptions they bestow fulsome adulations on the Princes. The people in the States are not deceived by these credentials. They simply pity the system of bureaucratic supervision and the utter want of sincerity and the untrustworthy character of these post-prandial speeches. We therefore earnestly request all those who have a desire to study the real conditions in the Indian States not to fall a victim to these gorgeous receptions, splendid banquets, fine shikars and sports provided by the Ruters. I brought to the notice of Mr. Snell the danger of such visits and I offered to place my services and those of my colleagues at the disposal of any one of their party if anyone was pleased to come out to India with this object in view.

COMMANDER, KENWORTHY'S VISIT.

From the report of Commander Kenworthy it appears that he was shown round all the veneer of civilisation at the capital. We are also told that he expressed great pleasure at seeing the flourishing institutions. The correspondent further adds that "the ovations which greeted the

(Continued on Page 10.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

An Enlightened Ruler.

The news of the sudden death of His Highness Sir Lakhajiraj of Rajkot will be received with a shock of pain not only in Kathiawad but also in all parts of the country wherever the name of that intrepid ruler was known. The late Thakore Saheb was an enlightened ruler and during his regime inaugurated many a reform in the administration of the State and was most beneficially active in promoting the welfare of the people. But the progressive character of his administration was not his only title to the regard and admiration of his fellow-countrymen. He was one of the few Indian ruling princes who not only have the courage to think for themselves on all problems affecting their country but also the greater courage of acing upto their thoughts without regard to the ffowns of the Tchinoviks of the Political Department. As such he set an example to members of his Order which, we trust, will be widely followed.

Petty Vindictiveness.

The Bengal Government's refusal to sanction the appointment of Dr. Sanyal as a Lecturer in the Calcutta Universvity is an act of petty vindictiveness. Dr. Sanyal's academic qualifications are above question. He was a distinguished Professor in the Berhampore College even before he obtained from the London School of Economics his Doctorate for his research work. It is also understood that it was on the advice of a committee of experts that the Senate unanimously appointed him Lecturer in Railway Economics. The Bengal Government is reported to have written to the University to say that his appointment is "objectionable on other than academic grounds". These facts lend considerable support to the suspicion prevailing in the University quarters that he is being penalised for no other reason than that he participated in an anti-Simon demonstration in London. If the suspicion is well-grounded, Government's conduct is truly reprehensible and should bring home to Indian Universities the unreality of the autonomy which they are supposed to enjoy. It is difficult to believe that the University and others interested in it will tamely submit to Government's highhandedness.

Insult to the Bar.

We doubt the legality, but we have no doubt about the injustice and impropriety, of the Lahore Magistrate's arbitrary refusal to allow Lala Duni Chand, Bar-at-Law, to sit along with the Defence Counsel, though he was the legal adviser of some of the accused. As a member of the Bar, at any rate, he ought to have been allowed to sit among Counsel. The Magistrate only added insult to injury when he asked Lala Duni Chand to sit behind an iron net in the Visitor's Gallery from which it was hardly possible for him to hear the proceedings clearly. The Lahore High Court Bar has rightly condemned the Magistrate's insulting conduct, which was an affront to the Bar as a whole.

Independence Badges.

Realising from the unforgettable demonstrations on the Independence Day the potency of displaying the National Flag and other Independence badges, the All-India Congress Committee is busy devising an impressive and uniform badge for all-India adoption. Provincial Congress Committees have been written to on the subject and requested to supply the A. I. C. C. with samples of the badges used by them. We would suggest that the Tri-coloured Flag with the charkha and a suitable motto would be an excellent design which could be displayed on a variety of articles of every-day use like, buttons, lockets, stamps, exercise books, letter-paper, calendars, children's transfer pictures, etc. These badges along with flags of various sizes should be hawked regularly by Congress volunteers. Poor students can easily and honourably earn their school fees from the commission on the flags and badges sold by them to their fellow-students or the general public.

The Reason Why.

Old Lady—You say you were the only survivor of 12 shipwrecked sailors and that all you ate for a week was your shoes. How is it you're alive when all the rest died.

Old Salt—Well, you see, lady, I wore bigger size shoes.

WORLD OF SPORT.

WHAT THE RUNNING TELLS.

"Through My Glasses."

(BY "PILOT")

Excitement ruled high as the first big meeting when the racing reached a very high standard indeed. The race for the Eclipse Stakes was cut in the exceptionally fast time of 2 minutes, 4 2/5 seconds—the best since the inception of the race. This for a terms affair is remarkable and shows what wonderful horses we have racing in the country at present

The Bombay City Plate also went to a horse who made the distance in 2 minutes, 5 3/5 seconds. It was a race keenly contested and the winner TURBERVILLE a rangy six year old bay received an ovation even if he brought about the downfall of the popular favourite.

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Sir Victor Sassoon was not present at Mahaluxmi to see his great horse **STAR OF ITALY** triumph in the biggest classic of the country. The son of Caligula demonstrated his superiority in no uncertain manner. He has won stakes of the value of nearly 2 lakhs and as he still has some years of racing before him, it will not be surprising if he eclipses the sum won by the great **ORANGE WILLIAM.**

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A once popular champion **ATREAS** has fallen on bad days. The ex-winner of the King Emperor's Cup, the son of Pelops has developed leg trouble which if not serious enough to keep him out of racing is still a handicap when it comes to competing with horses in racing trim.

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MANJI made a spectacular late bid in the Dealers' Plate which brought him into prominence. If this grey can reproduce this gallop in the Derby to-morrow he should be giving the best of them trouble. He is not an easy horse to ride and is obviously the sort that requires strong handling.

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LONG REIGN should win a handicap event of some importance before the season closes down. He met stout opposition in the Eclipse Stakes but ran out his race with rare gameness.

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BAYONNE is going to win a race before many days have passed. The son of Honey Bee is fast training on again and should soon find a race that is well within his compass.

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Make a note of CERTAINLY—a sprightly bay filly who made a lot of the pace in the Fort Plate and finished fourth. I have an idea she will give a greatly improved display next time out.

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SARKHA'S form has now been thoroughly exposed. This sturdy grey mare made hacks of the field in the Tom Le Mesurier Plate, Division I and the easy manner of her success made it plain the handicapper was as much at the sea as other observers as to her real ability. AMIJ was severely treated with 9st. 6 lbs to judge from the re[illegible]

BOMBAY RACES.

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BIG MEETING 2nd DAY.

The following are the acceptances for the Second Day of the Big Meeting in Bombay to be held on Wednesday:—

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Div I. Distance 1 mile.

Winner. Rs. 2,500: second. Rs. 750; third. Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II

Blackberry 9-2, Othello 9-1, The Girl Friend 8-12, Mijrin 8-12, Zummar 8-7, Mashal 8-2, Misshan 8-1, O'Brien 8-1, Tigris 7-13, White Gold 7-10, Gentle Prince 7-8 and Kanze 7-6.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Div II. Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,500: second. Rs. 750; third. Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mashalla 9-0, Harsak 8--3, Salonic 8-11, Vita 8-9, Orange Prince 8-7, Palavi 8-5, White Cross 8-3, Young Hilal 8-2, Akram 8-2, Le Touquet 8-1, Warwick 7-11, Birbal 7-10, Kantaka 7-10, Safety 7-7, Lang 7-4 and Andhra Valley 7-0.

THE BROOME PLATE. Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3.500: second. Rs. 1.250: third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in Class II. This race will not be divided.

This Freedom 9-2, Bridault 9-2, Four Square 8-12, Poland 8-12, Helen 8-4, Lady Luck 8-4, Happy Valley 8-3, Westerham 8-2, Red Astrachan 8-1 Aploma 7-11, Mintree 7-9, Mektub 7-6 and Certainly 7-0.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. (Div. II.) Distance 1 mile. 1 furlong.

Winner. Rs. 7,000; second. Rs. 2,500; third. Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Classes II & III.

Bridal Knot 9-3, Asterisk 9-0, Rajkumar 9-0, Lucky Man 9-0, Roscommon 8-13, Cantire 8-13, Bray Prince 8-8, Knight's Cross 8-5, Black Jest 8-5, Rose of Persia 8-4, Quatre Bras 8-3, Red Rash 8-2, Lady Luck 8-2, Mahableshwar 8-, Anything 7-12, Fructidor 7-11, and Irish Right 7-2.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY. Distance about 1 1/2 miles.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third, Rs. 2,000. Terms for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Maharaja 9-11, Sheema 8-Sarsam 9-5, Red Prince 9-1, Gosub 8-9, Buick 8-9, Saifuldowla 8-6, Abrash 7-13, Manji 7-12, Khumayssa 7-12, Grey Middleton 7-5, and Fakri Pasha 7-1.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP. Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500; presented by H. H. The Maharaja of Rajpipla and Rs. 23,000, from the fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000. A handicap for horses in Class I .

Defend 9-4, Gordio 9-0, Atreas 8-11, Wrigley's Gum 8-8, Deltos 8-5, Naughty Look 8-1, French Briar 8-0, Frater 8-0, Thaxted 7-12 Treylon 7-11, Balderston 7-10, Sun Arch 7-8, Bushy Park 7-5 and Eastern Bloom 7-4.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Class I. Top weight will not exceed 9st 7lb.

Star of India 9-7, Affable 8-10, Saxpence 8-5, Pobieda 8-5, Darial II 8-4, Vesington Planet 7-13, Ballybrophy 7-11, Sermon 7-10, and Three Star II 7-3.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. (Div I.) Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500 third, Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Classes II and III.

Burgos 9-4, Phare 9-4, Red Runner 9-3, Poor Scats 9-3, Brannockstown 9-1, Arch Druid 9-0, Raphael 9-0, Starboard 9-0, Gallant Gael 8-13, Governor II 8-12, Maybar 8-8, Lazy Martin 8-7, Facino 8-5, Ballinalee 8-2, Pandora's Box 7-12, Jovial William 7-11, Kilderkin 7-9 and Chrysolite 7-4.

THE ADELAIDE PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000, second Rs. 2,000, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Flying Steve 9-6, Grand Wazir 9-4, Cul de Sac 8-13, Pencedor 8-12 Sunnyville 8-11, Puffin 8-8, North-West Passage 8-8, Bohemia 8-4, Crisdolla 8-4, Wedding Day 8-3, Desert Sun 8-3, Pack Up 8-1, Athboy 8-1, Alcor 7-1, LOonely Inn 7-9, Silver Charm 7-4, Some Lady 7-2, Nix 7-0, Orphan Maid 6-12.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

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To Remain Close To-day.

The P. J. Hindu Gymkhana will be entirely closed to-day (Tuesday), in memory of the sad death of His Highness, the Thakoresaheb of Rajkot, who was a Patron of this Gymkhana. There will, therefore, be no matches in the Bombay Presidency Hard Court Tennis Tournament on that day.

Tennis Tournament Results.

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The following are the results of the matches, played on Tuesday, the 29th January.

GENT'S SINGLES.

D G Desai beat R J Gazdar 6—1 6—2

Capt Deshpande beat J Roberts 6—2, 4—6 6—0

Prince Ghanshyamsingji beat T H Vakil 6—1 6—4

W N Ghorpade beat G H Kanal 6—0 6—0

U D Rangarao beat Ahmed Habib 6—1 6—1

GENT'S DOUBLES

U D Rangarao and N B Bhagwat beat M R Row and Partner 6—3 6—4

Capt R S Raja Iyer and R A Wagle beat M Kamruddin and Naoroji 7—5, 8—6

V M Merchant and M M Desai beat H R Shellenherger and G T Thach. 6—4 5—7 6—3

N R Suvarna and B H Khardekar beat T S Mahadeo and Partner 7—5 6—2

C Gonsalves and A C Pereira beat A R Acott and O Sutton 6—1 6—6

LADIES' SINGLES

Mrs. M P McDougall beat Mrs M R Row 6—2 8—6

THE TIGER HAS IT !

Lion Killed In Zoo Encounter.

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

A servant in the Lahore Zoo by mistake opened the door interconnecting the enclosures of lions and tigers. A lion and lioness came the Province and help the local tigeress, and after a hard fight the former two were overpowered and killed by the latter, which are young and new entrants to the Zoo.—A.P.

Lady Sykes attended the Cafe-chantant at the Princess Victoria Mary Gymkhana in aid of the Home for the Street and Needy Blind Women of Bombay on Monday.

CHILDREN'S [illegible]

Appeal To Rich Men For [illegible]

At the annual meeting of the above Society, held on Monday, E. the Governor said in the course of his speech:—

Not only has the number of children in the Society's Home in the various recognised institutions increased, but a number of the Society's activities have been started in the opening of a junior school for boys above 6 which dates from the [illegible] It was originally proposed to provide accommodation for 25 boys in the new school, but after mature consideration it has been decided to start the school with accommodation for 25 boys only, this is a modest estimate as is evidenced by the fact on the day the school was opened there were 36 young boys, on whom admission orders had been passed, ready for admission.

The new school, however, represents only one side of the Society's activities, and it is hoped in time to see how the work at the Umarkhadi Home is expanding. The children were admitted in [illegible] compared with 5.88 in [illegible] the average daily number of inmates has now risen to [illegible]

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE.

Miss Davis has referred in her report to the admission [illegible] number of mentally defective children, and to the difficulties in dealing adequately with [illegible]

REPRESSION IN JODHPUR.

Bombay Meeting's Condemnation.

To protest against the repressive administration in Jodhpur State, a public meeting was held at Hirabaug, on Saturday [illegible] Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal presided.

Mr. Niranjan Pal moved the principal resolution condemning the policy of the State and protesting against the arrest and incarceration, without legal justification, of Jaynarayan Vyas, Anandlalji and Bhairavnath and requesting the Maharajah to release them.

Mr. Sharma asserted that there was repression in the Jodhpur State. Public workers were persecuted without any shred of justice.

Mr. Amratlal Seth commented on the proverbial whimsical character of Princes who were notorious for raising a man to the position of his favourite one day, and the very next day driving him into the [illegible] as a beggar. Kings were as unreliable as life itself.

"RAM RAJ"!

Referring to the handbill describing the administration in Jodhpur as "Ram Raj," Mr. Amratlal said that Maharaja had spent [illegible] lakhs over a palace and [illegible] while there were only 100 schools for a population of 18-1/2 lakhs. Another instance was the arbitrary and unjust way in which Mr. Manilal Kothari was excluded from the State.

The resolution was further supported by Mr. Manishankar Trivedi, who said that Mr. Vyas was one of the most selfless workers in Marwar, and yet he and his co-workers were jailed for five years. After being arrested, they were kept in lock-up without any chance of their knowing the charge against them and all this time they were prevented from seeing their friends or relatives.

After some more speeches had been made, the resolution was passed.

INDIANS STUDENTS NOT RESPONSIBLE.

"GREAT NOISE AND MUCH SMOKE."

Museum Bomb Was "For Moneymaking Purposes."

LONDON, Feb. 3.

While beyond the brief statement cabled yesterday evening Scotland Yard is extremely reticent regarding find of bomb in Museum, developments this morning generally tend to the belief that the affair is hoax.

It is now believed that Indian students are not responsible for it. In order to Assist investigations police are endeavouring to trace a visitor to Museum named Frank Biggs of Brighton who handed a parcel containing the bomb to a Museum attendant explaining that found it beneath chair.

The "Daily Telegraph" understand that as a result of their investigations the police are now satisfied that no Indian students are in any way connected with the affair and that no political significance attaches to it. It was an attempt to create a scare for moneymaking purposes It is understood that although the bomb contained explosive it was only sufficient to cause great noise and much smoke.—Reuter.

SCOTLAND YARD WAITING FOR EXPERTS REPORT ON BOMB.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Scotland Yard states that the bomb found in the British Museum undoubtedly contained explosive matter but the extent of such matter cannot be stated until the report of the Home Office experts gives the result of the analysis.—Reuter.

BOMB IN BRITISH MUSEUM.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Secretary of the British Museum, interviewed by Reuter, said that a bomb was found on the first landing on the main stair-case, in a corner, under a seat. There were Indian sculptures on the landing, but it was not the Indian room. The bomb was discovered by a visitor who was engaged in a search instituted by officials.—Reuter.

Early Developments Likely.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Reuter understands that early developments in British Museum bomb affair are likely. Police expects to get into touch with two men whom they believe to be concerned in the outrage. It is anticipated that charges will follow.—Reuter.

HOW THE BOMB WAS FOUND.

Mr. Biggs Tells His Tale.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Frank Biggs interviewed by Reuter before his communicating with Scotland Yard, said that he was near the Museum counter, bent on taking out the reader's ticket, when he over-heard people talking, followed them into the India Room, moved about and eventually sat down to read a book when he felt something at his feet. He looked down, saw the bomb and then told the officials. —Reuter

THE LATE LADY READING.

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Marquess of Reading:—

"I am profoundly touched by your message and am most grateful to you and Lady Irwin for your sympathy and for the high appreciation you express on behalf of yourselves and countless Indians for her (Lady Reading's) efforts to help those most in need of assistance. It is consoling to know that a grateful memory of her will be preserved in India. To the last she maintained her deep interest in India and especially in the problems affecting the poorer women and children of India."—A.P.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay attended the annual meeting of the Children's Aid Society on Monday.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes dined with the Hon. the Chief Justice of Bombay and Lady Marten on Monday.

G. I. P. WORKERS' RESOLVE NOT TO BUDGE.

—:o:—

(Continued from Page 1.)

G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union has issued the following appeal to the citizens of Bombay:—

The G. I. P. Railway workers, numbering about 1,25,000 have resolved to strike work on the 4th of Feb. 7 a.m. The strike is a general strike to be continued till the moderate demands of the Union are granted. It is with the greatest reluctance that the G. I. P. Railway workers have decided to strike work; the consequent dislocation to traffic, commerce and industry is no doubt regrettable, but the responsibility for the same is on the heads of the G. I. P. R. Administration.

WANT LIVING WAGE.

Our fight is "for a living wage, security of service, abolition of Racial discrimination, 8 hours duty" etc., Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru President of the Indian National Congress has given his blessings to the fight of the G. I. P. Railway workers.

AN APPEAL.

I appeal to the citizens of Bombay if you really feel for your own brethren who are heroically fighting their cause to lose no time in compelling the Government of India to concede to our demands, hold public meetings in thousands to support the cause of the G. I. P. Ry. workers, pour in money for the strike fund and maintain the reputation of Bombay in the cause of suffering humanity. I can publicly assure the noble citizens of Bombay that our Union has always kept open the door for an honourable compromise and will not continue the strike for a minute longer, than it is absolutely essential to do so.—Free Press.

B. N. R. WORKERS' SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Awaiting Reply To Demands.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 3.

The Machine Shop workers on the B. N. Railway workshops are at present on Satyagraha from last Tuesday. It is reported the workers had to resort to Satyagraha by the continuous disregard of the administration to the representations of the workers for redress of their grievances. It is stated the workers demand: (1) complete abolition of piece work system and restoration of the day work system which existed before, (2) the removal of clocks plunching estimating and planning system, (3) the immediate grant of special increments to staff who have reached their maximum of the grades which were fixed some years ago, and the cancellation of the grades system and introduction of time scales in its place, (4) the grant of pay for the Satyagraha days. For other various items of grievances the staff agreed to submit the same for enquiry by an impartial joint committee. The officials of the B. N. Railway Indian Labour Union have communicated the above demands to the Chief Mechanical Engineer on the 31st January and are awaiting his decision to advise the men regarding their future course of action.—Free Press.

THOSE SIX BOARDERS.

—:o:—

Vanita Vishram Satyagrah Ends

In regard to the six boarders who were dismissed by the Managing Council, the Hon. Secretary writes:—

Mr. Nariman had an interview with the boarders and on their behalf it was represented that they were willing to leave the Institution provided the notices served upon them were withdrawn the same being in their opinion, prejudicial to their future career. It being not the intention of the Managing Council to humiliate any boarder or servant, the Sub-Committee expressed their willingness to convene a meeting of the Managing Council to pass the necessary resolution as suggested, the boarders having expressed their willingness to leave the institution of their own free will. The boarders were, thereupon, admitted in the Ashram where they propose to stay until the end of this week at the latest.

BOMBAY TELUGUS GIVE LEAD

—:o:—

8 Temples Opened To Untouchables.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

The Secretary. Anti-untouchability sub-committee of the Indian National Congress writes:—

At a meeting of the Telugu Mukkuwar community, residing in Bombay held yesterday under the Presidentship of Sjt. S. L. Silam eight Hindu temples belonging to the community situated at various points in Bombay were declared open to all Hindus irrespective of any caste or creed.

The meeting also called upon the so-called untouchables who were thus to be freely admitted into all the Temples of the community, to give up the use of beef and other habits that offended the caste Hindus and improve their standard of life by cleanliness and sanitary habits.—Free Press.

THE THAKORE SAHEB OF RAJKOT.

An Appreciation.

(By R. H. B.)

When two months ago a correspondent of this paper suggested the name of Sir Lakhaji Raj for inclusion in the list of India's representatives in the forthcoming Round Table Conference, little did the readers of "The Chronicle" dream that long before the Conference assumed a tangible form the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot would pass away. His premature demise at the age of 44 will be deeply regretted by all those who knew him personally as also by those who knew anything about him. Born in 1885 he showed from his very childhood the mettle that was in him and the people in whose charge he was placed seemed confident that the future Ruler of Rajkot would discharge with credit the responsibilities that would be placed upon his shoulders; and during his reign of 22 years His Highness more than amply fulfilled the high hopes that were placed in him.

SERVANT OF THE PEOPLE.

The rule of Sir Lakhajiraj has been for many reasons remarkable. It is a story of happiness, contentment and continuous progress. He was one of those unique personalities who believed in the theory of a personal touch between the rulers and the ruled and unlike the majority of his brother Princes in Kathiawar he was accessible to the meanest of his subjects. What His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner boasts in theory Sir Lakhajiraj translated into practice and worked as the first servant of his people. Energetic and active to a surprising degree he shunned the life of quiet rest which other princes lead and took a very active part in the administration of the State. As a matter of fact just as the Bombay clerk rushes for his office in a semi-starved condition if he happens to be late, so Sir Lakhajiraj took great pains to be punctual in the office, which he regularly attended, in this respect widely differing from almost every prince in Kathiawar save Gondal, Porbunder and Pattana.

A LIBERAL RULER.

He was keenly alive to the growing desire of his subjects to have a share in the affairs of the State and during his reign of 22 years he made it his study to satisfy this desire. He created in Rajkot a State Council and gave birth to a Popular Assembly, the working of which is a standing monument of His Highness liberal policy. He was a keen educationist and besides making a great improvement in the standard of education in the State, he made it popular and cheap and had at the time of his demise in his hands a scheme for starting a College at Rajkot for providing his subjects and Kathiawaris with higher education. He vastly improved the condition of the roads and sanitation of the city and electrified his capital. He also undertook the great task of stabilising the water supply and encouraged the digging of wells and at a great cost bunded the river Aji ensuring water supply in Rajkot during the direct distress elsewhere in Kathiawar.

ADMIRER OF GANDHIJI.

His activities were by no means confined to looking after the welfare of his subjects alone. Any one in distress was sure to find in Sir Lakhajiraj a ready supporter. He was both a friend and admirer of Mahatma Gandhi, took active interest in Indian politics, was very sympathetic towards the national movement, was a great lover of Swadeshism and recently perturbed the Government by allowing the Kathiawar Youth Conference to be held in Rajkot and giving a garden party to Jawaharlal Nehru.

He did not possess the "johukum" mentality and seeing through the game of isolating the princes he sought to rally the Princes of Kathiawar by proposing to hold a Conference at Rajkot. This made him obnoxious in the eyes of the Government and there was a sharp correspondence between His Highness and the Government which correspondence he published exposing the Government. Through the highhandedness of Sir George Lloyd's Government his Conference did not succeed but it served its purpose alright by awakening the Princes to their humiliating condition.

His Highness was extremely simple in habits and shunned all pomp.

SINCERE PATRIOT.

In his demise the subjects of the Rajkot State will lose an efficient and sympathetic Ruler, the fraternity of Kathiawar Princes will lose an enlightened member, the subjects of Indian States will lose a keen sympathiser and the country as a whole will lose a sincere patriot.

LOVE GROVE OR WORLI POINT ?

Municipal Corporation's Dilemma.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation after discussing the question of Drainage in the north of the City for two hours again adjourned till next Thursday when its final fate will be decdied.

At a previous meeting Mr. W. H Neilson had moved the adoption of the report of the Special Drainage Committee which recommended the Worli Point Scheme. Mr. M. A. Karanjawalla had moved an amendment that the report of the Special Drainage Committee be considered by the whole House, while Dr. G. V. Deshmukh had moved another amendment for referring back the report to the Special Drainage Committee for further consideration.

Mr. J. B. Bohman Behram supported the original proposition of the Worli Point Scheme.

Dr. A. G. Viegas moved a third amendment that the report be referred back to the Special Drainage Committee for report and in the meantime the Commissioner be requested to get prepared at the earliest possible date by the Engineering Department survey, levels, specifications and schedules of quantities and conditions of contract for the construction of Main Trunks Sewers which can be utilised for sewage outfalls either at Worli Point or Love Grove.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Municipal Commissioner replying to the criticisms said the question of drainage in the north was hanging fire for the last fifteen years. In the last Drainage Committee there were many eminent men including Mr. Neilson, Mr. Arbuthnot, Dr. Deshmukh and Dr. Viegas. One regrettable omission was of Mr. Karanjawalla which was not his (Commissioner's) fault. (Laughter).

He then spoke of the three different drainage schemes and said from 1923 to 1928 the Corporation supported Antop Hill scheme and he asked where were all the supporters of the Love Grove Scheme all this time? Later on Sir Gilbert Fowler was invited and there was a cleavage in opinion, one section approving of the Antop Hill Scheme and the other Love Grove Scheme.

By the former scheme a main line of five miles would be required to carry the sewage to Deonar and it was apprehended that the salt pans in that vicinity might be damaged. He had reason to believe that if that scheme was adopted the objection from the salt pan owners would have been more serious than it was anticipated.

LESS EXPENDITURE.

In Worli Point scheme they did not require five miles of main pipes and the capital expenditure would be very much less. In the Love Grove scheme it was the experts' opinion that there were the unfavourable nature of wind and feeble current which were against this scheme. Besides, it would not be an easy task to lay additional pipes there owing to the most insanitary condition of the soil and the Commissioner pointed out that four Municipal employees lost their lives by asphyxiation some time ago in attempting to work in insanitary condition.

In the Worli Point scheme about a mile of area in the sea was suitable for the purpose and by the process of purification the unhealthy atmosphere would be obviated. The activated sludge plant was successfully tried not only in America but at 15 different places in England like Manchester, Reading and Coventry, etc.

This plant was also successfully tried in Jamshedpur and Nagpur and he had the authority of experts to state that Indian climate was more favourable to work this plant than European climate. Besides, at Jamshedpur and Nagpur the Activated Sludge Plant was worked by Indians without any trouble. It was also argued that the Worli Point Scheme would cost more than Rs. two crores. He assured the House that it would cost about Rs. 88,87,000 out of which Rs. 6,57,000 would go towards machinery.

At this stage further debate was adjourned till Thursday.

Municipal Commissioner's Inspections.

The Municipal Commissioner has instituted a system of weekly morning inspections by going round with the representatives of each Ward in rotation in order to enable them to bring the needs and grievances of their respective Wards to his personal notice on the spot. These inspection visits are held every Thursday at 7-30 a.m. (B. T.) and citizens might avail themselves of the opportunity of bringing to the Commissioner's notice their grievavnces.

Canadian High Commissioner Dead.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Death has occurred suddenly from heart-failure of Mr. Larkin, High Commissioner for Canada in London.—Reuter.

What the People Say

GOVERNMENT ENCROACHMENTS ON MUNICIPAL REVENUES.

To The Editor of "the Chronicle"

Sir,—As I was unavoidably absent from the Municipal Corporation meeting when important qestions re municipal finances were discussed, I crave the hospitality of your columns to express my views and submit some suggestions for consideration of the Finance Committee of the Corporation.

Some time back the Corporation had appointed a Special Retrenchment Officer, Mr. M. N. Mehta, to consider the question of improving the sources of municipal income, and the Retrenchment and Reforms Enquiry Committee, after devoting several months of labour and energy, presented a report embodying the joint suggestions of the Retrenchment Officer and the said Committee. Though the said report has made some valuable suggestions—and most of them are accepted by the Corporation—still I feel constrained to state that neither the Committee nor the Commissioner nor the Special Officer have tackled the question from the real point at issue, and to my mind, have missed the most relevant and pertinent qestion and one that goes to the very root of the financial problem of the Corporation

For reasons known to all, for some time past, the Government of Bombay is also passing through a financial crisis and every year frantic efforts are being made to find new sources of Provincial revenue and curtailment of expenditure, specially on nation building departments. In these efforts to tap new sources of income, they have transgressed the constitutional limits and have even brazen-facedly encroached upon sources of revenue that constitutionally and legally are assigned to local bodies and Municipalities.

Under the Government of India Act, taxation is divided into two distinct groups. There are two separate schedules under rules framed under Section 80 (A3). Under schedule 1, the Legislative Council is authorised to impose taxes for the purposes of Provincial Government, and the taxes enumerated under schedule 2 are to be imposed only for the purposes of local authorities, i.e. Local Bodies and Municipalities. Under the said schedule 2 i.e. taxes for the purposes of Local Bodies, and Municipalities, there are amongst others included:

2 A tax on land and land values.

4 A tax on vehicles and boats.

8 A terminal tax on goods imported into or exported from a local area, ...

9 A tax on trade, profession or calling.

I have only selected these four items out of a list of 12 because these are relevant for our present purpose, and I shall prove in respect of these four items of municipal revenues that the Local Government has committed outrageous encroachments in violation of rules framed under their own constitution.

In or about the year 1920, under the pretext of meeting the expenditure and losses incurred by the Development Department in the construction and maintenance of Development chawls, the Government appropriated a large portion of terminal tax on cotton bales imported into the city. Under clause 3 of the schedule referred to above, "a terminal tax on goods imported into a city or a local area is to be utilised for the purposes of Local Body or Municipality." In spite of that distinct provision, every year the Government realises and appropriates towards the Provincal expenditure, namely to meet the losses of the Development Department, Rs. 14 lacs, i.e. 4/7ths of the gross revenue at the rate of Re. 1/- for every bale of raw cotton weighing approximately 3½ cwts. imported into the city, and that open and illegal encroachment is seemingly done under the authority of law by an amendment of Municipal Act, an amendment that was challenged as "ultra vires" in view of the clear provisions of the Government of India Act. Thus, these Rs. 14 lacs which legally and constitutionally belong to the City Municipality as a part of the terminal tax are allowed to be drained off annually without a protest for the last 10 years, and in view of the continued financial losses with regard to these chawls, this drain is likely to continue for some years more.

Similarly, a much larger amount than the Cotton cess is misappropriated by the Government in the shape of Entertainment Tax, which according to clause 9 of schedule 2, "a tax on trades, profession or calling", is assigned to Municipal revenue. This collection is undoubtedly a tax on calling and therefore properly belongs to the Municipal Corporation and not to the local Government. This appropriation was under another pretext namely that the amount so recovered would be separately earmarked for educational purposes, thus the Government obligingly undertaking a duty supposed to belong to the Municipality. But that assurance was never kept by the Government, and the amount of Entertainment tax so recovered is wiped out in the general Provincial expenditure, and the Govt. has even refused to pay the legitimate dues, in respect of Primary Compulsory Education.

The third encroachment is in connection with the so called Stamp Act, which was first introduced as a temporary measure, but is now sought to be made permanent. That takes away annually an amount much larger than the Cotton Cess or the Entertainment Tax. Under clause 2 of schedule 2 "a tax on land or land values" is for local and not Provincial purposes. Stamp Duty sought to be imposed under this Money Bill is virtually a tax on land and land values or transfers but in order to circumvent the provisions of the Government of India Act and make it available for Provincial Revenue, it is wrongly described as 'Stamp Duty'.

On each occasion when these taxes were introduced in the Legislative Council, I raised strong protest and had also raised points of Order on constitutional grounds as stated above, namely that these Money Bills were "ultra vires" as these taxes were assigned to the Local Bodies and Provincial Government had no right to appropriate them for Government expenditure. On one occasion, the then President, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, was inclined to allow the point of order as some eminent counsel in the city also agreed with that view, but the Government law Officers and the Advocate General naturally held the opposite view, and the Points of Order were disallowed.

Thus encouraged, the Government continues these financial encroachments and the last effort is the most outrageous Under clause 4 of schedule 2 "a tax on vehicles or boats" is distinctly for the purposes of Local Bodies and Municipalities and nobody has so far disputed the right of Municipalities, to levy what is known as 'Wheel Tax'. Still, under a dishonest legal device, the Government attempts to levy what is virtually in reality a Wheel Tax for Provincial purposes, again attempting to circumvent the law by dishonestly describing it as 'License Fees' on motor vehicles These Licensing Fees under the local Act "Public Conveyances Act" were never intended to be a source of Provincial revenue or to take the place of a Wheel Tax but those fees were intended to raise sufficient funds to meet the establishment and other charges of the Licensing Departments That simple provision in the local Act is now sought to be twisted so as to authorise the Government to levy a heavy Wheel Tax on motor cars and buses which distinctly comes within the purview of Municipal Taxes.

Thus in all these cases, the Government violates a most elementary principle of constitutional law viz. that a local or subordinate legislature cannot introduce or pass any legislation or Bill that is inconsistent or overrides the provisions of a higher Parliamentary Statute. The Local Legislature by passing these Money Bills is distinctly overriding the provisions of the Government of India Act which is a Parliamentary Statute That is how the Government tries unscrupulously to ment the financial stringencies brought about by the faults and follies of its predecessors. It is nothing short of a legalised loot of rate-payers' money and is only permitted because the Municipal Executive is under the control of a Chief Officer appointed by and dependent upon the Government and therefore naturally the interest of the rate-payers and the Municipality suffers when it clashes with the interest of Government. If active and effective steps are taken to safeguard the Municipal interest and to prevent those apparently illegal encroachments by the Government on the Municipal revenue it would prevent a drain of nearly Rs. 60 lacs a year from what properly belongs to the Municipal finances and this solve considerably the financial problem for the city.

Thus instead of going to the root of this question, the Committee and the Special Officer as well as the Commissioner are merely tinkering with the question and recommending patchwork suggestions which while loading additional burden on the rate-payers, will nevertheless not solve the real problem. There is no doubt that the action of the Government is apparently illegal and ultra vires, and there is no reason why the Municipality should not endeavour at least to put a stop to it either by drawing the attention of the higher authorities or even by resorting to the highest tribunal after proper legal advice.

I hope the Standing Committee which is supposed to be the Statutory Financial Committee for the Corporation, will take up these humble suggestions and thus prevent the Corporation from the brink of insolvency towards which it is at present drifting due to the "financial genius" of Clayton Maharaj and the Special Engineer.—Yours, etc.

K. F. NARIMAN.

HOW TO WORK THE CONGRESS PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I am one of these many who secretly cherish in their hearts, a desire to serve their country, but who being ground down by economic pressure, cannot effectively participate in working the programme which the Congress has laid down. In a city like Bombay where the cost of living is disproportionately high it is impossible for a man with limited means to do anything except secretly to appreciate the heroic deeds done by others. I have therefore to suggest to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to devise some means, which will enable ardent Nationalist youths to do something for the national cause. For this the P. P. C. C. can organise a band of well-educated, really earnest workers, who will undertake to carry the Congress message to all I shall assure all those concerned that I shall offer myself for the work, if the B. P. C. C. will undertake to offer the necessary facilities which are quite within its province to afford. I am sure many young men who are dissatisfied with the present political, economical and social disabilities, will enlist themselves under the banner of the Congress. I am sure I am voicing the feelings of many when I am penning these few lines.

Now is the time for Congress Committees to loosen the strings of their purse, mobilise all their resources and train whole-time workers for national work. The B. P. C. C. in this respect is in an enviable position. It has a fine site with residential quarters for housing their workers and sufficient financial resources too. If the B. P. C. C. can utilise them to house the workers and give them a monthly allowance just enough to keep them going, thus enabling them to devote their whole-time attention to Congress work, Bombay will be able in a short time to show a good record of work and the present demoralisation which has set in, in the public life of Bombay, will vanish. This is not a quite new proposal, as this was the underlying principle that actuated the late Mr. Gokhale in starting the Servants of India Society, which in spite of its moderate pursuasions has some proud record of work to show. This will supply the long-felt want of workers to further the Congress programme.

The time has now come for the Congress Committees not only to liquidate their assets but also their reserves. The Congress is there not as a commercial organisation to show a fine balance-sheet but to show some constructive work in furtherance of its national ideals. In achieving which, no sacrifice is too great. It is thus mainly a propagandist organisation. All its resources must be now strained to make it a truly representative body to speak for the nation. It is no use, therefore, to be guided by the "Safety-first" principle. With the B. P. C. C. therefore proclaim on the Independence day that they have a scheme in hand which will stimulate particularly the youth to action? I hope so.—Yours etc.,

A CONGRESSMAN

JAWAHARLALS ADDRESS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—When the history of this period is written, every faithful historian will be called upon to pronounce an unqualified approval of the address of the President, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, boldly pointing out the Eternal Truth—mocked by society—"Do unto others as you would that they should do unto you". The core of the address is for a peaceful mass movement towards "complete freedom.

The problem of Labour he describes as the greatest of all and appeals for co-operation with the Trade Union Congress. "Does the worker like going on strike and losing even his miserable pittance and starving? He does so by sheer compulsion when there is no other way for him". The masses, peasants, and industrial workers have found their voice in Pandit Jawaharlal, and the politically-minded also speak through him that self-reliance and sacrifice are the aids to Swaraj. Being conscious of India's weakness, he appeals to Parliament and conscience of the world declaring that India's strength lies in her firm resolve if the workers on the land have not enough to eat then the intermediaries who deprive them of their full share must go.

He declared: "The whole world to-day is in the melting pot on the problem of inequality, and the most vital question is that of social and economic equality. India's solution to this problem need not necessarily follow the example of any other country. It must be based on the genius of her people and be an outcome of her th and culture. Almost eve in the world to-day, a very minority holds wealth and and dominates over the gre jority. India to-day is a p a world movement."

Viceroy's offer. Many lead various political parties met her and gave it the most fa able interpretation, for the ired peace, and went nine- of the way to meet it and the Delhi manifeste. Then explanations and amplificatio the British Parliament and where as to the true signi of the offer, which convince Indian National Congress tha offer was only a device to lea dia astray and create divisio her ranks.

It was clear that Mr. Wedg Benn desired to do something for India and to secure the will of the Indian people rightly left the matter of am to political prisoners in the h of the Viceroy. But it is u tunate that Lord Irwin appea be led by the diehard section his advisers to believe that rep sion and jailing are wiser meth than the release of political soners.—Yours, etc.,

J. E. ROSA 3, General Collins Road, Mad

POPULARISING KHADI MOVEMENT.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chroni

Sir,—The following sugge will, it is hoped, receive a sym thetic consideration at the han of Mahatma Gandhi. The writ is a firm believer in Mahatm Gandhi's Khaddar progra and to popularise the move vigorous propaganda should conducted in the villages an in the cities. There are thou of unemployed and part-time employed in the villages, who readily take up to spinning weaving provided there are chasers for the materials the duce. The Congress should Khaddar Purchasing Offic every village. These offices of course be affiliated to th rict Congress Committee should be under their supe the office-bearers of the K Purchasing Office, after p ng Khaddar from the vil should find buyers among prominent merchants of the dis tricts and towns. This can be easily done, if only the office-bearers are men of some influence and commanding the confidence of the people.

To popularise such a movement, the Congress should in the beginning be seen prepared to sustain loss in the transaction. The loss, should there be any, must be met from the fund which the leaders are sure to collect during their proposed tour in the country.

The high cost of Khaddar is one of the chief cause of its unpopularity. Rich people who are patriotic are alone buying the present-day Khaddar and the poor although as patriotic as their rich brethren are debarred from purchasing it owing to the exorbitant prices. There are amongst the poor also purchase Khaddar out of patriotism, but if the purchasing is made economically advantageous, the buyers will be more. —Yours, etc.,

V. R. E.

INDEPENDENCE AND COUNCIL ENTRY.

—:o:—

What Is Perjury?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—For reasons which I gave the other day, I am persuaded that Mr. Gandhi was right in insisting that the chief work at the proposed Round Table Conference" which is to be held perhaps about 18 months hence, should be the consideration of an "Anglo-Indian Treaty" and the "Oath of Allegiance" upon which that Treaty will depend. As the "Statesman" points out "unless there is some preliminary spade work in India the Round Table Conference is more likely to exhibit to the wondering gaze of the world the many differences between parties in India than to formulate the specific points on which there is agreement among the Moderates." It was obvious to Mr. Gandhi and Pandit Motilal that a settlement of difference before the Conference members will leave India's shores is all out of the question. They have, therefore, very properly refused to be a party to a "public exhibition" to be held in London—held only for the purpose of exhibiting India's "many differences" Under the existing circumstances (as Mr. Gandhi put it at Lahore) that was the only sensible thing to do The only mistake Mr. Gandhi lims, Parsis and all the rest of made, was to sign the "Manifesto" that was silly! No sensible person, will ever agree that, the the "Moderates"—Hindus, Muslims, Parcis and all the rest o them—will be able "to settle India's differences" just yet in London or anywhere else. The proper procedure, therefore, was to agree to a Round Table Conference, provided that the sole problem to be settled, was the draft Indian constitution. But we are told that:—"the purpose of the Conference is not to frame a constion but to present to Parlia- the basic proposals for a tution." And further we old that, you cannot draft tutions in England "in the autumn and in the winter". ll, therefore, be necessary to for a true "Indian Summer" gland before these "Indian ences" can be exhibited to ntage. Meanwhile, I con- to have been considerably ed by what you have said Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and ffort to explain why he is oyal to the "Congress Creed dependence" and also loyal e late Mr. C. R. Das's creed "Council Entry". Now, it e recalled that Mr. Das w "Separatist," and he stated ositive creed that "Swaraj n the Empire was in itself r ideal than Swaraj in isola- Now, after the 1923 elec- the Congress Party were in ition to take the Oath in th cils and in the Assembly ut hurt to their conscience. here is no such possibility since the Congress has adop he "Separatist Resolution." Separatist" can take th as a member of the Coun of the Assembly. Even if willing to perjure himself. nnot be permitted to do so. this question was first sed, when Mr. Srinivasa ar took the stage as an "ad- of Independence," (and yengar has been called the Valera of India)—those who ed Mr. Iyengar received the rt of the late Lala Lajpat who made his opinion clea e occasion of the last appearance of his precious "Re-election, Congresswal- seem to have—a consienc as hell" (w.s.) The "States- at the time, suggested to yengar, who had "sworn al- nce to the King and his heirs ver"—to resign his seat, as a of honour.

ose who now "retain" teir as "members" of the Coun- or as "Presidents" elected "swearing to be loyal" etc. ho seek "re-election" while aiming loyalty to the Con- and at the same time re the Parliamentary Oath as oty Farce"—cannot bring than a curse upon a move which requires it. ..... the Parliamentary Oath has ys been regarded with pecu solemnity. Bradlaugh, it wi recalled, in the eighties, waged long and relentless battle, ra- ther than take it in the B ashion, which was contrary to his conscience, and Bradlaugh waged a 'sucessful battle.' ..... The Irish Nationalist Party which was always constitutionalist and demanded Home Rule within the Empire, had no quarrel with the Oath, but when Sinn Fein arose and drove out the Nationalists in the 1919 election, the question of the Oath was crucial.

The Sinn Feiners solved it by complete abstention from Westminster. It next arose in Dail Eireann, the Irish Parliament, where the Party of Collins, Griffiths and Cosgrave, which had made the settlement with England, took it cheerfully and observed it loyally. De Valera, and his Republicans for five years refused to take it, but in 1927 for the first time they "took their Oath and ther seats in the Dail, De Valera publicly explaining then that he did so "without reserve". De Valera and his followers had been told by the Church of Rome in Ireland, that there must be "a limit even to Perjury."To sum up (1) The "Invitation to gather round a "round table" in London is simply a beautiful new edition of the story about "the Spider and the Fly". (2) Even in India, the "Parliamentary Oath" will have to be regarded with the same solemnity as it is in all civilized cuntries.—yours, etc.,

J. D. JENKINS.

CONGRESS WORK IN SUBURBS.

—:o:—

New President Of Ghatkoper Municipality.

(From A Correspondent).

GHATKOPAR, Feb. 3.

The long expected nominations of the members by the Government to the Municipal board were announced last week. Mr. M. A. Joshi and Dr. S. B. Bagwe have been nominated. It is reported that about 10 to 15 persons were trying for nomination. These nominations have surprised all wellwishers of Ghatkopar, in as much as, Mr. C. J. Hansoti, (Retired Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.) who had been one of the two nominated members for about 5 years past has been left out this time. Mr. Hansoti was the most useful and the most capable man during his time. Mr. Joshi, one of the nominated members, had been a candidate who was defeated at the last two elections.

At the first meeting Mr. Doshi proposed that Mr. Hirachand V. Desai be elected president for the triennial term and it was declared carried six voting in favour and three against.

The enrolment of Congress members is proceeding apace and about 400 members have been enrolled in the last fortnight. The local Congress Committee has started a Khadi Bhandar.

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"SOVIET ARTICLES NOT IN DEMAND."

"Afghanistan will Be Greatest Asiatic Power."

SARDAR HIDAYATULLAH KHAN INTERVIEWED.

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

"It was a wonderful revolution", remarked Sardar Hayatullah Khan, the Afghan, Consul-General for India, to a gathering of pressmen assembled by invitation at Stifles Hotel to learn the hopes and aspirations of King Nadir Shah. With a clean-shaven face, well-trimmed, a slender figure dressed in European costume, of a genial disposition, versed in table talks and having diplomatic 'sang-froid' when confronted with ticklish questions, the Consul-General is well selected to further the interests of his master in India. Not altogether Europeanised, not enmeshed in the bigotry of mullaism, he typifies the present regime of Afghanistan.

"King Nadir Shah will not force the pace of reforms", said Sardar Hidayatullah Khan. "His Majesty's motto is cautious advance—to feel the pulse of Afghans and, when the time is ripe, to push on his programme. The King knows his people, and the people know their King. There lies the secret of his power." That is why a man, not very healthy in mind, coming all the way from France, entering Afghanistan without men and without money, and, having gathered a following of 7,000, fighting an usurper, well established, and dethroning him after a strenuous campaign, has been selected by his people to rule the country.

"Then do you mean to say yours is a parliamentary form of Government." I asked.

KING'S WILL SUPREME.

"No, it is not that. Essentially it is monarchic, but amenable to the popular will. There is the 'Jirga', composed of tribal heads, to whom measures are submitted for discussion and approval. It is, however, a consultative body; and the King's will is supreme."

"It is more or less absolutism", I remarked. "With the march of democracy, don't you think it would be soon antiquated in Afghanistan?"

"I agree with you. King Nadir Shah has thought over this problem. The country is not enlightened enough to enter into the duties and responsibilities of the democratic form of Government. With the spread of education and the resources developed, it is bound to come. It is a question of time."

To consummate that end, the King has a well thought-out programme. It includes, among others, the construction of roads, the development of the means of transport, the promotion of agriculture and fruit-gardening, the exploration of mineral resources, the establishment of happy relations between the factious tribes and the removal of misunderstandings between the Government and the people.

NO FOREIGN CAPITAL.

"All these mean money. Your exchequer is not very plentiful. Are you importing foreign capital, then?" I asked.

"That question has been discussed, but no decision arrived at. The contingency might not arise at all. We had an annual revenue of about Rs. 13 crores. With the country resuming its normal conditions, and that we hope to be brought about soon, the Finance Minister will have Rs 13 crores, or more with the resources developed, to carry out the King's programme of reforms."

"Who controls the treasury? The King or the 'Jirga'?" was the next question put.

"You are again coming to your old point", answered smilingly the Consul-General." A great step has been taken here. There are no more two halves of the treasury, one public, the other royal. The two have been amalgamated by King Nadir Shah and function in the interests of the nation."

The revenues are mostly derived from the land. Customs and octroi duties yield a good sum. It will be news to many that Afghanistan exports rice.

The conversation, throughout carried with the help of an interpreter who happened to be the Private Secretary of Sardar Hidayatullah Khan, then turned to the educational policy of the King—the rock on which Amanullah Khan was shipwrecked.

The policy of King Nadir Shah is one of caution. Three arts colleges at Kabul are running, besides numerous primary and middle schools in the provinces. The Technical Institute, almost razed to the ground by the vandalism of Baccha-i-Saqao, will be soon rebuilt.

"But what about girls' education?" I sought light.

"Oh! that question is still in abeyance. Girls' schools remain closed. And we are to feel our ground before we step forward", was all that the Afghan Consul-General could say.

"So it comes to this the Ulemas are a powerful factor to be reckoned with in your country", I observed.

"Well, you can't get away from the influence of the Church, especially in a country groping out of darkness into light."

In spite of the great hold of the Ulemas, the relations between Hindus and Mohammedans are cordial in Afghanistan. Hindus form an important part of the Afghan nation, though they retain their separate entity in the matter of religion. There are good many temples where they worship without interference. Their great 'forte' lies in the sphere of finance and banking.

FOREIGN POLICY

"So there is no Hindu-Muslim question in Afghanistan?" I asked.

"Not at all", was the prompt answer. "I may mention one interesting fact. In the recent upheaval the lives and property of Hindus were scrupulously spared."

The discussion then veered round Afghanistan's foreign policy. The purport of what the Consul-General said is this. King Nadir Shah's ambition is to make the country a Central Asiatic Power having friendly relations with his neighbours, leaning neither to one, not to another, and, if to one, not to another, and, if possible, to push forward the Asiatic movement but not the Pan-Islamic movement.

"You don't fear any Soviet propaganda in your country?" I asked.

"Oh, no. Afghanistan is not a fruitful soil for the propagation of Soviet ideas. It is an article not in demand. Invasion by armed forces we are not apprehensive of, as our relations are, and will continue to be, friendly."

"So England need not fear the percolation of Soviet ideas into India, through Afghanistan", was my next question.

"No. You have put it correctly", replied Sardar Hidayatullah Khan.

"As you are not afraid of foreign invasion, you don't require a big standing army?" I asked.

"No, we don't. We want a force strong enough to maintain order in the country. And, as you know, every Afghan is a born soldier. It is not difficult, therefore, to mobilise a decent-sized army, if any contingency arises."

"May I know the strength of the present Afghan army?" I enquired.

"Oh that's a question neither here nor there", was the diplomatic answer.

"You still follow the system of conscription?" I asked.

"Well, we do. Out of every group of 8 well-bodied men, one is selected to serve a three years' term of service in the army. We are thinking of reducing the term to a shorter period."

As regards training, in the military as well as civil line, foreign experts are welcome. But for reasons best known to all, Germans, French and Italians are preferred.

The next topic of conversation was Amanullah Khan. The Consul-General removed misapprehensions regarding the relations between the ex-King and the present King, the withdrawal of the ex-King's family from Afghanistan, and the allegiance of the Suleman Khels and the Shinwaris.

With a hearty shake of hands with Sardar Hidayatullah Khan, some pressmen withdrew, the others remaining behind to lunch with His Excellency.—"Tribune."

"MUSLIM OUTLOOK" INTERVIEW.

His Excellency Sardar Hidayatullah Khan, Afghan Consul-General for India, who arrived at Lahore on Tuesday (January 28) 'en route' to Delhi, gave an interview to the representative of the "Muslim Outlook":—

Q.: "How is the new King?"

A.: "The new King", said His Excellency, "is not keeping very good health—how could he with all the work that he does—but he is determined to make Afghanistan the brightest star in the international firmament. He has a determination that might move rocks and a perseverance and grit and a tenacity of purpose which are daunted by no difficulties."

"KINGSHIP FORCED ON NADIR SHAH."

Q.: "May I ask you if the whole of Afghanistan has now accepted Ghazi Nadir Khan as King?"

A.: "Why, could there be any doubt about it? Has Afghanistan not had enough of civil war and confusion and misery? Even as a General was my King not the most popular man in Afghanistan? The 'Ala Hazrat' had not the least desire to assume regal power. But the 'Qabail' insisted that he should become King. They urged that it was his duty as an Afghan to perform a sacred task which no one but he could perform in the existing conditions. They insisted that he was shirking an honest duty, that he was afraid of responsibilities. Let me tell you that it would have been a sign of weakness bordering upon cowardice on the part of the 'Ala Hazrat' if he had refused to bear the heavy burden of kingship. And whatever might be said about my King, no one can say, no one daresay, that he is a coward."

BRIGHTEST FUTURE FOR AFGHANISTAN.

Our representative bowed low and said: "And what about the future?"

"The future as they say", said His Excellency, "is in the lap of gods. But given peace and a few years' time Afghanistan is sure to become a great nation. At the present time we have peace spelt in capital letters in the country. I have been told that some Indian papers reported that our trade routes were not very safe now-a-days. Stuff and nonsense. They are quite as safe as you and I are in this room. The Shinwaris have offered whole-hearted allegiance to the new King. The Suleman Khel tribe about whom also, I hear the Indian Press has been giving currency to some queer stories, is a very loyal tribe. The traders of Herat and Kabul have recently formed a Limited Liability Company with a capital of one and a half crores of rupees. This is a new development in Afghanistan and believe me the time is fast approaching when Afghanistan will become the greatest Asiatic power."

"Amen", said our representative.

"Amen", said the Afghan Consul-General.—"Muslim Outlook."

"WE ALSO LOVE FREEDOM."

—:o:—

Real Producer Of Wealth Is Labourer.

MAHARASHTRA SCHOOL SOCIAL GATHERING.

The Annual Social Gathering of the Maharashtra High School was celebrated at Lower Parel on Saturday evening under the Presidentship of Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai.

After an interesting programme of dialogues and Lathi feats, Principal N M. Kale gave a short review of the progress of the school for the last three years and a half of its life. The school had three hundred and twenty-five boys the majority of whom were from backward and intermediate classes. The School has suffered heavily in the income of fees of the students that were attending the School. The management was, therefore, finding it very difficult to cope with the situation. In the end Mr. Kale made an earnest appeal to generous people to help the Institution and thus enable it to tide over the present financial difficulties.

POVERTY AN INSPIRATION.

Mr. Bhulabhai after distributing prizes to the winners in games and athletic sports said, the report of the School showed the great progress that has been done by Principal Kale inspite of the depressed conditions in this part of the city. Students who received education in the school were mostly poor, but education in whatever form it was available was a thing worth having. "During the last few years" he said "I have come to the conclusion that the real producer of wealth is the labourer. Boys beginning a poor life, have more good in them than evil, as it gives inspiration to them to work. A poor man begins his life with desire and ambition, the advantages of which are denied to rich people. The spring of human work lies in multiplying a great deal out of nothing. The instances of Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald and President Hoover ought to be a hope and inspiration for every man.

Poverty instead of being the cause of depression and despondancy serves as an inspiration to a man who has true mettle in him. The other day while speaking with an English gentleman I said that what is virtue in your land cannot be unvirtue in our country. If you love freedom we also love it the more. Patriotism does not acquire any other colour in our country. I appeal to every labouring man that the last pie saved should be spent for education. Lastly, gentlemen, this institution is the product of selfless love and personal sacrifice of Mr. Kale. It is an Institution the existence of which is very essential for this locality and join my voice with you all in supplication made by Principal Kale for financial help."

In the end of the Chairman exhorted the students not to allow themselves to be defeated in their purpose. Providence never forgets those who do their duty.

A vote of thanks the function came to an end.

Scotland Beat Wales In International Rugby.

RUGBY, Reb. 2.

Scotland beat Wales by 12 points to 9 in the International Rugby football match at Edinburgh yesterday.—B. O. W.

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INDIA MUST SETTLE HER OWN DESTINY.

—:o:—

A Right-Thinking Englishman's View.

Mr. Arthur Davis writes in a letter to the "New Statesman":—Sir,—May I say that in my opinion your article this week on India fails to give your readers a true appreciation of the situation there? In the first place you belittle the representative character of the Indian National Congress. I will not quarrel with your analysis, and am prepared to agree that by all the standards of regularly constituted democratic assemblies in Great Britain the Congress is ridiculously unrepresentative. But India is not England, and I would contend that for practical purposes, far more truly and fully than, say, Mussolini represents Italy or Stalin Russia, Congress in its own peculiar Indian manner represents politically-minded India. So while you come to the conclusion that "henceforth the Congress Party may—indeed must—be ignored," I would suggest the exactly opposite opinion. The Congress Party and its demands must not—indeed cannot—be ignored.

You admit that "the ostensible demands of the Indian National Liberal Federation are only slightly less absurd than those of the Congress," and naturally do not find its leaders "very helpful." The fact that we have to face is that political India is to-day demanding "complete independence" or that "Dominion status, which from a practical point of view is almost the same."

What is to be our answer to that demand? "Non possumus"? Then indeed "the only possible policy of the Government of India would be to sit tight and govern, employing the ample forces which are at its disposal for the preservation of law and order." I give you credit for not being enamoured of this "Govern-them-and-no-danmed-nonsense" attitude. What alternative do you offer? "We cannot give democracy and self-government to India. We have got to force it upon her, and force it in our own way." You may bring a horse to the water, but can you make it drink? To me at least your suggestion appears almost as foolish and unworkable—if I may be pardoned a comparison that must needs appear peculiarly insulting to you—as any Congress proposal, for surely you cannot "force" "self-government." "A very firm Government—which will ignore extremists" will, in my opinion, last not "for ten years or so," but for just such a period, longer or shorter, as it is able to repress the national uprisings which will ultimately overthrow it.

Is there then no middle course between "strong Government" and that immediate withdrawal of our soldiers and administrators, which might or might not end in the anarchy you so confidently predict? I believe it could be found, but I venture to suggest that we should first have to adopt a spirit and an attitude almost exactly the reverse of that which you advocate.

If we are in earnest to allow India self-government, then "we must" do this or that so constantly repeated in your concluding paragraphs must be thought out again in terms of what "India" can and will do. A single illustrative example will perhaps suffice. You say "A Sapru will help us, if we consult him." Will he? I doubt it, for your Sapru aspires to hold the helm of Government in his own hands—and it is for us to visualise in a not distant future our helping such a Sapru, if and when "he" consults "us."

The proposed Round-Table Conference—whatever its fate may now be—was a step in the right direction, for the British dictation so abhorrent to, and distrusted by, Indian politicians of every school was there to give place to consultation upon equal terms. The time has arrived when the Indian voice must increasingly predominate in settling the destiny of India. Are we prepared to accept that? Can the Indian be persuaded to believe in our bona fides? If an affirmative answer to these questions can be found, plans for overcoming the tremendous difficulties will also be discovered. If, however, the answers are negative the prospect seems to me black indeed.

JAIN SWETAMBER CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

13TH SESSION TO BE HELD AT JUNNAR.

The 13th Jain Swetamber Conference will be held at Junnar near Poona on Saturday, Sunday and Monday, the 8th, 9th and 10th inst. respectively. All communications should be addressed to Mr. Motilal Varchand Chief Secretary, Reception Committee, Junnar.

THE ASSEMBLY DEADLOCK.

—:o:—

Two Solutions.

VICEROY TO PRESIDE OVER CONFERENCE.

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

While the attempts of leaders to arrange a settlement between the Government and President Patel over the Assembly deadlock continue unabated, the position has not hitherto marked any definite advance. There is, however, a growing recognition on all sides that the "impasse" has lasted long enough, and that a settlement should be reached before His Excellency Lord Irwin, proceeds on his tour to the U. P. and by the time the Assembly meets again on Tuesday.

I understand that, as a result of the conversations which Lord Irwin and President Patel had with party leaders, there are a few suggestions which are regarded as worth considering.

But the main difficulty in the way of a favourable atmosphere for such discussion is the publication of such unfounded statements as the Delhi correspondent of the London "Observer" has made himself responsible for. The assertion of the correspondent that the Government of India are determined to get rid of President Patel has been poohpoohed both in the lobby and in well-informed circles.

TWO SUGGESTIONS.

Two suggestions, supposed to have emanated from Messrs. Jayakar and Jinnah, are likely to be discussed in a conference, presided over by Lord Irwin. The latest news from the lobbies is that one or two party leaders are being pressed to approach the Viceroy to use his good offices in effecting a solution.

Meanwhile, there is an unfounded rumour that some members of the Assembly, who generally occupy seats to the right of the President, have written to him that whenever the galleries are thrown open to the public, there must be proper police protection to them by trained policemen, as an insurance against a recurrence of bomb outrages.—The "Daily Chronicle."

FOREIGN TRAVELLERS IN INDIAN STATES.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6.)

popular ruler from his subjects while driving through the streets of Bikaner with this guest must have given him an idea of the relations that subsist between a ruler and the ruled in a State which some self-appointed representatives of the Indian States subjects are trying to misrepresent in England." We do not know what Commander Kenworthy thought from the crowd vacantly looking at him. But we know that he is a man who would not be taken in by this glitter. He must have observed that there is not a single newspaper worth the name in the State; that there is no freedom of the press, freedom of meeting, freedom of speech and freedom of association in this "progressive" State of Bikaner. He must have seen that with the income of Rs. 1,77,342/5, the expenditure on education, medicine and sanitation is most deplorable; that out of this huge income only about two lakhs and a quarter are spent on education; less than two lakhs on medicine and a paltry sum of nearly six thousand on sanitation; that was hardly creditable to the ruler who is evincing so much solicitude for his beloved people. He must have noted that the privy purse including the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure exceeds 20 per cent. He must have found that there is no independent audit of the State finances and that there is no Public Accounts Committee to examine the budget figures. He must have perceived that the association of the people with the administration is simply nominal, that no substantial powers are given to the people and that the so called Legislative Council does not even come up to the level of British Indian Councils of pre-Morley-Minto days. He must have been convinced that the administration is in no way and in no degree responsible to the people. If we apply the tests of rule of law as understood in the English constitution and the dictates of enligtened public opinion elsewhere one can hardly say that there is constitutional monarchy in Bikaner. If this is the condition of the state ruled by the ex-Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes how hopelessly backward and moribund must be the administrations of the smaller States it is needless to mention. The correspondent refers to the fact that the ruler of Bikaner has spent four crores on the construction of the Ganga Canal. If the Prime Minister of Bikaner had enlightened Commander Kenworthy about the realisations from the sale of land on the promise of supplying water to 70 per cent of the area sold and how the pledges given at the outset are broken and how this breach of faith has caused ruin to many families in this colony and how bitter are their grievances ventilated in their petition to this ruler which has remained till now unredressed, Commander Kenworthy would have got an adequate idea of the manner in which the ruler of Bikaner is exerting himself for the benefit and prosperity of his people. I have therefore to request all well-meaning visitors who wish to study the problem of the States on the spot not to be satisfied with only one side of the picture but try to learn and understand the other side of the shield before they finally make up their mind.

REPRESSION IN JODHPUR.

—:o:—

Oswal Mitra Mandal's Protest.

A meeting of the Oswal Mitra Mandal passed a resolution against the action of the ruler of the Jodhpur State who has sentenced Anandraj Surana, the most devoted worker for the subjects and a leading man in the Oswal Community, Jainarayan Vyas, Editor of the "Tarun Rajasthan" and "Bhawarlal Shroff," to nearly 5 years rigorous imprisonment. The meeting also requested the ruler to reconsider the injustice done to the above three persons and to set them free.

DEATH OF K. B. MAVLANKAR.

—:o:—

He Was Self-Made.

BOMBAY, Feb. 3.

The death is announce of Mr. K. B. Mavlankar in London. While attending a City meeting on December 9 last he got suddenly ill of a nervous fit and was afterwards reported to be improving. But later his illness took a serious turn resulting in his death on the Feb. 1.

He was the first Maharashtrian to start his business career in England early in 1908 with limited means and was at present recognised as one of the foremost perfumers in London. He had but recently returned to England after visiting his India.—Free Press.

Water-Finding Machine.

—:o:—

Since we cannot ordinarily locate spots where underground water can be had there is a good deal of waste of money in digging new wells. In order to avoid this waste Government have kept water-finding machines with the Agricultural Department. These machines are useful in finding out whether there is underground water in any place.

Those who wish to have the use of the machines, should apply to the Agricultural Chemist to the Government of Bombay, Agricultural College, Poona. Along with the application ten rupees should be sent as advance fee.

U. S. NAVAL DELEGATES AS GUESTS OF PREMIER.

—:o:—

Tour Of Buckinghamshire.

RUGBY, Feb. 3.

The American delegates to the Naval Conference were guests of Prime Minister at Chequers yesterday and were conducted by Premier MacDonald on a tour of Buckinghamshire visiting many places which have historic links with their ancestral New England.

The first halt was made at Miltons Cottage at Chalfont, St. Giles, which the great Poet used as refuge during the plague of 1665 and where he meditated "Paradise Regained."

Visitors were even more impressed with Penn's simple grave near Jordans, the meeting house of early Quakers, and with the farm-house and barn built from the timbers of "Mayflower" in which early settlers voyaged to New England.

The grave of Burke, Edmund Waller and Disraeli and other notable places of interest were also vvisited.—B. O. W.

PILOT CHICHESTER.

—:o:—

Air Secretary's Wire.

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

Lord Thompson, Secretary for Air, has sent a telegram of congratulation on behalf of the Air Council to F. C. Chichester, the New Zealand pilot, who recently completed a lone flight to Australia from Croydon.—B. O. W.

Good Health for all.

"Ovaltine" is a delicious tonic beverage made from ripe barley malt, rich creamy milk and pure cocoa. All these ingredients are Nature's own products and only the very best obtainable are used in "Ovaltine". They are not just mixed together but are scientifically balanced so as to form not only a delightful drink but a Tonic Nerve Food which gives strength, vitality, stamina and ensures sound vigorous health.

"Ovaltine" is a body-building and nerve repairing food, which enriches the blood and counteracts the effects of poor food and a trying climate.

"Ovaltine" gives you strength to fight the attacks of fever and the many other dangerous illnesses always prevalent in India.

Take "Ovaltine" regularly and you will have good health, good sleep, good spirits, and, all the time, you will enjoy drinking this beverage with the delicious flavour.

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Saidpur. E. B. Ry.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
February 3.
S.S. Lampa, Henderson, New York.
S.S. Rothi, Leyffart, Amsterdam.
S.S. Goalpara, Smee, Bassein.
S.S. Britania, Alder, Liverpool.

LOADING.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.
Steamer Jalaputra for Calcutta.
Steamer Kuroa for Durban.
Steamer Brockabeck for Genoa.
Steamer Dalcoin for Yarvata.

S.S. Lampa:—The L. Edward Ltd. steamer Lampa, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S.S. Rothi:—The T. M. Co.'s steamer Rothi, arrived in harbour yesterday from Amsterdam, with a general cargo.

S.S. Goalpara:—The B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer Goalpara arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a cargo of rice.

S.S. Britania:—The G. T. Co.'s steamer Britania arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Tarantia, G. Finley and Co. From Manchester:—761 cases machinery, 453 cases cottons, 481 cases cotton yarn, 24 cases cotton goods, 69 cases soap, 200 cases glass, 122 loose pulleys, 31 loose pipes, 114 loose tubes, 52 bdles steel keys, 6540 cases steel hoops, 268 bdles steel flanges, 33 bdles wool tops, 20 drums lubricating oil, 38 bales paper, 441 bales news paper.

From Glasgow:—41 cases cotton, 32 cases cotton thread, 455 cases whiskey, 200 cases ale, 100 bags corn flour, 40 cases glue, 48 loose cisterns, 167 loose valves, 262 bdles pipes.

From Swansea:—160 bdles steel poles, 25 bdles steel angles, 302 bdles steel hooks, 358 bdles steel plates, 2927 bdles steel sheets, 3551 bdles tin plates, 60 drums chemicals.

From Liverpool:—71 cases cotton yarn, 70 cases silk, 75 cases belts, 69 cases indigo 1148 casks China clay, 2904 drums chemicals, 75 drums lubricating oil, 70 drums lubricating grease, 852 drums paint, 67 drums colour, 2139 bdles tin plates, 57 bdles galvd. wire, 59 bdles pipes, 2021 bdles steel hoops, 300 bdles steel sheets, 148 bdles looms, 1768 bdles galvd. sheets, 200 bags salt, 624 cases E'ware, 122 cases beer, 25 cases ale, 100 cases newspaper 300 cases jars, 43 cases machinery, 40 cases tallow, 262 cases tyres, 6093 cases soap, 55 cases cycle rims.

EXPORTS.

S.S. Morea for London:—18 cwts fish maws H A Mohmad and Sons; 67 cwts coffee Thos Cook & Sons; 100 bales hemp M Nissim; 12 bales woollen carpets Y Elishah; 5 bales animal skin G H Nouruj, 29 bales animal skin H R Rehmanbhai, 33 bales animal skin L Hassam, 15 bales animal skin Bombay Export and Import Co.; 100 bales hemp H Damodar and Co; 9 cases cotton print Cox & King Ltd.; 219 cwts turmeric Amin and Sons.

For Marseilles:—100 cases sandalwood oil Thos Cook & Sons.

For Smyrna:—6 bales cotton yarn Swadeshi Mills Co.

S.S. Britania for Glasgow:—55 tons banxite ore Shivrajpur Syndicate Co.

For Montreal:—2 cases brassware Thos Cook & Sons; 4 bales wollen carpets Cox & Kings Ltd.

For Liverpool:—375 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co.

For Marseilles:—55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.

S.S. Streefkirk for Hamburg:—12 bales wooleen bagging New Mofussil Co.; 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw K Visram and Co.; 2000 cwts groundnuts J Ramchand and Co.; 2001 cwts groundnuts J Tricumdas.

For Antwerp:—220 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co.; 910 cwts gum Arabic and 210 cwts gum karaya N Moolji and Co.

For Rotterdam: 4000 cwts ground nuts J Ramchand and Co.

S.S. Trifels for Hamburg: 42 cwts gum karaya J Manji and Co.; 1 cwt brassware Thos Cook and Sons.

For Antwerp:—240 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 156 cwts gum false N Moolji and Co.

S.S. Warfield for Havre:—120 bales cotton raw L Dreyfus and Co.; 1999 cwts myrabollams C. Jivanlal and Co.; 110 bales cotton raw Eastern Export and Mercantile Co.

For Hull:—100 bales hemp J. Meyer and Co.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

3 Months Discounts 3 15/16 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/2 per cent.
One month 5 3/4 per cent.
Three months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 1.

Mar. close at 8|7s. 1|2d. up 2-3|4d.
May close at 8|11s 1|2d. up 2-3|4d
July close at 9|1s. 3|8d. up 2-3|4d.

BULLION.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Asso. Ltd.).

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Ref. Rates:—
London Ready 20/2.
London Forward 20/-.
China closed to-day.
American Cent 43/10.
Ready 47/14.
Maha Opening 46/6, Highest 46/4, Closing 46/6.
Falgoon Opening 45/11, Highest 45/9, Closing 45/11.
Tejimandi:—
Maha -/13/-.
Falgoon 1/14.

GOLD

Ready 21/7
Maha 21/7/3.
Falgoon 21/8/6.
N. City 21/9/6.
N. Manor 21/9/3.

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

100	Jetha Devji	Hinganghat 253
100	Do.	Nimbahera 233
100	Curla Mill	Budhgaon 297
100	Do.	Nanded 310
100	Rubi Mill	Anjar old 205
100	Do.	Dharmabad old 220
100	G. G. Kesha & Co.	Botad old 190
100	Do.	Khandwa 234-1/2
100	Forbes & Co.	Akot 237-1/2
200	Lavji Meghji	Khamgaon 237
100	Samji Karamshi	Amraoti 240
200	E. Spinner & Co.	Verabal 232
100	B. Karshandas	Arvi 244-1/4
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Wadharwa 219
100	Do.	Banusa 181

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bengal March	199
Bengal May	206
Bengal July	217
Broach A.-M.	286
Broach July A.	295
Oomra March	236
Oomra May	242
Oomra July	248

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Bengal	210	205	200	194
Sind	215	210	205	199
Punjab	203	203	198	192
Rajputana	210	205	200	194
Broach			286	286
Oomra	243	238	235	230
C. P. No. 1	260	255	252	247
C. P. No. 3	252	247	244	239

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.
Ex-Godown,

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 509 - per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560 - per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 118|- per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 3.

	Bales
Khandeish	2,766
Cental India	6,588
Barsi-Nugger	1,917
Hyderabad-Gaorani	1,692
Berar	4,094
Central Provinces	5,241
Dhollera	2,701
N-W Provinces	773
Rajputana	506
Sind-Punjab	885
Broach	2,538
Compta-Dharwai	106
Westerns-Northerns	61
Cotton	29,868
	Cwts
Wheat	7,258
Linseed	443
Rape, Rai and Mustrad-seeds	234
Gingellyseeds	939
Poppyseeds	551
Groundnuts	16,729
Castorseeds	622
Rice	1,881
Myrabollams	1,695
Cottonseeds	9,287
Gram	72
Joowar	833
Barley	55
Bajree	1,878
	Tons
Coal	2,736

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 1st.

Mar per bushel doll. 1.17-3|8 up 1-5|8.
May per bushel doll 1.22-1|8 up 1-5|8.
July per bushel doll. 1.24-1|8 up 1-3|4.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATION.

Mar. 18.95.
May. 19.25.

WHEAT CABLE:

"Steadier reports from America caused shorts to cover finding few sellers. If demand comes on think dearer."

Bombay, Feb. 3.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 463 Highest Rs. 467 Closing Rs. 45|14.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 47|13 Highest Rs. 47|14 Closing Rs. 47|7.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 50|4 Highest Rs. 50|5 Closing 49|14.

WEEKLY CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE REVIEW

SPECULATIVE COUNTERS STRONG.

Messrs. Moosa and Co. have issued the following weekly report dated Calcutta Jan. 31st.:—

Jute Shares.—During the early part of the week Jute shares kept fairly steady. Since then on account of a rise of about -/8/- in the price of hessians, prices all round were pushed up on account of "Bears" covering and on account of shortage of scrips. Shipments of hessians for the months of January are about 13 crores, which is considerably below the production for that month.

As mills have sold fairly freely during the week and are likely to continue sales in case of a further rise, we do not look for any substaintial rise in the price of manufactured goods and consequently in the price of Jute shares. Jute shares closed firm.

During the week the proposed dividends of Kamarhatty and kanknarrah are announced to be Rs. 30/ and Rs. 25/ respectively against Rs. 45/ and Rs. 35/ for the previous half-year. Dividend in future for other mills are likely to be similarly considerably smaller.

The following have been the principal rise in prices of Jute shares:—

Albion from Rs. 365/ to Rs. 370/, Alliance Rs. 445/ to Rs. 450/, Anglo-India Rs. 390/ to Rs. 395/, Auckland Rs. 271/ to Rs. 282/, Bally Rs. 265/ to Rs. 273/ Barnagore Rs. 225/ to Rs. 233/, Belvedere Rs. 545/ C.D. to Rs. 535/ X.D., Budge Budge Rs. 455/ to Rs. 470/, Caledonian Rs. 630/ to Rs. 640/, Champdany Rs. 148/ to Rs. 151/, Cheviot Rs. 278/ to Rs. 295/, Dalhousie Rs. 448/ to Rs. 473/, Delta Rs. 466/ to Rs. 480/, Empire Rs. 57/ to Rs. 59/8, Fort Gloster Rs. 750/ to Rs. 790/, Fort William Rs. 332/ to Rs. 340/, Ganges Rs. 430/ to Rs. 442/, Gourepore Rs. 375/ to Rs. 395/, Kamarhatty Rs. 575/ to Rs. 595/, Kankinaarah Rs. 464/ to 485/, Kelvin Rs. 805/ to Rs. 815/, Khardah Rs. 580/ to Rs. 600/, Kinnison Rs. 885/, Rs. 895/, Lansdowne Rs. 234/ to Rs. 246/, Lawrence Rs. 605/ to Rs. 620/, Lothian Rs. 440/ to Rs. 450/, Naihati Rs. 510/ to Rs. 515/, New Central Rs. 580/ C.D. to Rs. 560/ X.D., Northbrook Rs. 61/ to Rs. 62/, Orient Rs. 263/ to Rs. 287/, Reliance Rs. 75/8 to Rs. 77/, Standard Rs. 363/ to Rs. 380/, Union Rs. 570/ to Rs. 595/.

Speculative Counters have ruled remarkably strong in view of scarcity of scrips and Bears have had to pay full prices to cover their outstanding sales. Prices nominally are:—Howrah at Rs. 53/4, Clive at Rs. 36/8 Nationals at Rs. 27/.

Raw Jute.—The market has been distinctly steadier during the week and mills are reported to have bought a fairly moderate line. Pucca bales too have ruled firmer.

The fluctuations in the futures market during the week were as under:—

Opened at Rs. 55/12, Lowest at Rs. 55/12, Highes at Rs. 58/10 closed at Rs. 58/8.

Jute Fabrics.—A fairly large business has been transacted during the week by both speculators and shippers at advancing prices. Mills have met the demand fairly. The market at the close was steady and the price were as under:—

	9 Porters	11 Porters
Opened at Rs.	11-8	14-2
Highest at Rs.	11-14	14-6
Lowest at Rs.	11-7	14-0
Closed at Rs.	11-12	14-6

Coals.—Continued active and a large number of dealings were put through at hardening rates. The feature of the period has been the sustained demand for cheaper issues, prominent of which were Bansra, Damaghuria, North Damuda, Bolompore and South Karanpura. Enquiries were also in evidence for Bhalgora, Central Dharmaband, New Kendan and New Tetturiya. Among the Shaw Wallace group Amalgamated and Pench Valley were firm features while among Bird-Hielgers group Burrakur and Borrea were popular. Bhulanbararee kept fairly steady at Rs. 26/12 while Sendra were on offer at Rs. 20/12 MacNeil group was rather quiet and there are more sellers at the moment. Equitable changed hands at Rs. 33/4 Aldih at Rs. 8/8, Mundulpore at Rs. 10/8 and West Jamuria at Rs 14/. Yule group were very popular and Bengal advanced to Rs. 558/ from a quotation of Rs. 550/. Bengal Nagpore (ord.) were unavailable even at 78/8. North-west (Fully paid up issues) were in request at Rs. 43/ while Contributories changed hands at Rs. 23 Prm. Deoli were firm a Rs. 24/ and Katras Jharriah accounted for a deal at Rs. 76/. Burradhemo and Kalapahari were, however, easier at Rs. 14/12 and Rs. 27/10 respectively. Among Jardine's group Bansdeopore were popular and a large turnover resulted at advancing rates. Raneefunge advanced to Rs. 47/ but the improvement was lost at finish and they close at Rs. 45/. The results of the tenders of State Railways are expected in a few days when a further rise in share values seems likely.

Miscellaneous.—This section was practically dull and featureless. Indian Iron and Steel kept steady at the decline at Rs. 10/4 while Bengal Iron were quotably lower on lower London advices. Engineering issues were very dull and only a minimum of transactions resulted. Electric shares accounted for a fair turnover but rates show no material change. Among Sugar issues Champaran sugar improved to Rs. 14/ from Rs. 13/8 while Carew and Samastipur were easier. Bengal Assam steamship, in the shipping section, recovered some points from their recent fall and are now standing at Rs. 240/ while Port shipping were again easier at Rs. 24/12.

Among others Burma Corporation kept steady at Rs. 10/8. British Ceylon Corporation Ordinary and Preferences were in fair demand while Midnapore Zemindary (Ord.) and Madan Theatres remained unchanged at their last levels. Britanian Biscuts were marked down to Rs. 2/8 with sellers over, from a quotation of Rs. 3/2.

Railways.—There are more sellers than buyers for the Railways issues and a limited business was put through. Howrah-Amta changed hands at Rs. 129/ which is about 4 points below the last listed rate while Hoshiarpore Doab were on offer at Rs. 66/.

Cotton.—A small turnover resulted in this section. Bengal Nagpore were easier at Rs. 34/14 while Dunbar (Ord.) recovered some 10 points and are now standing at Rs. 195/. Elgin Mills (Ord.) kept fairly steady at Rs. 78/. Kesoram (Ord.) are steady at Rs. 5/2.

Teas.—The activity manifested in this section during the last week, has not been maintained during the period under review and a comparatively smaller business was reported, but prices in the majority of instances kept fairly steady. Tukwar, however, which advanced to Rs. 34/4 were again on offer at Rs. 33/4.

At this week's Auction Sale No. 4 the prices were not so much better as anticipated but improved to some extent.

Daily Weather Report.

POONA, Feb. 3.

The low pressure area over Assam has become utimportant after giving a few scattered falls of rain in North Burma and on Chittagone coast. There has also been local rain on east Madras Coast and a few falls have occurred in Kathiawar. The temperature continues to be below normal in Northwest India, United Provinces, central parts of the country and North Deccan. A western disturbance is affecting the frontier.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Bhamo quarter of an inch, Dwarka a quarter, Calingapatam a half and Madras a quarter.

Forecast:—Weather is likely to be generally dry over the country.

Earthequake Reports:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about five thousand eight hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty hours thirtynine minutes on Sunday, February.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 3-2-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.976 inches (.005 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —0.24.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 55.7.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 77.5 degrees (4.7 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 60.3 degrees (5.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 59 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 192 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 21.

Extent of cloud 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 5,800 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 20 hours 39 mn. yesterday (I.S.T.)

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WONDERFUL CURES

Mrs. Dhanjibai Sorabji Rana, Karani Mansion, Plot No. 780, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay, writes:—

I am pleased to write for the benefit of the suffering humanity an account of my last serious illness through which I was safely piloted by Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Scientific Homoeopath to whom I really owe this the second span of life granted to me.

I was subject to high blood pressure for which I took regular treatment of Eminent Physicians for a considerable time, but am sorry to say with no improvement in my condition, which grew worse and my heart was secondarily involved with Angina-Pectoris giving me the most excruciating pain in my chest. I was feeling now extremely weak, had fever daily and felt intuitively my end was coming as no amount of care, diligence and skill that the good Doctors spent on me, was able to lower my blood pressure or relieve me of those terrible pains which were now coming on with increasing frequency.

My people were at last told my sickness would result in either two ways—Paralysis or Sudden Death, but recovery was out of question. This so shocked them that they were willing to do anything suggested which would save my life and accordingly on the advice of a friend Doctor Tandon was called in to treat the case. The fever which was troubling me left me, within two days and the other complaints of pain in the chest, giddiness and heavy throbbing head which were my constant companions, all began bidding me good-bye one after another.

I was put on entirely different diet than what I received during the other doctors' treatment and I myself felt the feeling of helplessness I had experienced before giving place to strength and general feeling of well-being which increased slowly and I now feel I have rallied completely from my sick bed, nay, death-bed, I may say.

I am my old self again since four months now but delayed writing this to make sure I was really free of that high blood pressure of mine and its accompanying evils.

I again desire to make known to all, my object in writing this account is in no way to criticise the treatment of those two eminent consultants to whom and to my family doctor I am really indebted for the trouble since they spent on me to make me well. My object is plainly to tell those suffering from such chronic and obstinate diseases that Homoeopathy is an able weapon in the hands of an expert even when other treatments fail. (Sd.) Dhanjibai Sorabji Rana, 12th June, 1929.

Mr. D. S. Barve, Race Horse Owner, Chowpaty, Bombay, writes:

For the benefit of Society in general and for the prevention of premature deaths in particular, I recommend the services of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, Scientific Homoeopath, whose amazing power of curing dangerous diseases is mysteriously miraculous. The numerous testimonials he holds from distinguished personages, European as well as Indian, in various walks of life such as the Landed Aristocracy, Judicial Officers, Doctors and others, speaks in very high terms of the remarkable skill and unfailing judgment that have enabled Dr. Tandon to achieve success in cases given up as lost by the most eminent doctors.

Led by a perusal of these testimonials I confidently consulted him in a very serious case of my wife, who had suffered for years together from a very bad type of malarial fever which in spite of various prescriptions and numerous injections by some of the most eminent Doctors of Sholapur, Poona and Bombay, developed into a very pernicious species of Anaemia accompanied with many and serious complications such as dilatation of the heart, enlargement of liver, general swelling all over the body and a very severe cough. At this juncture the case was pronounced hopeless by the attending Doctors in Bombay.

It was in such an advanced stage of the disease that I, hoping against hope, entrusted the case to Doctor Tandon, who, to our great surprise, cured her completely in a curious manner and in a short time by merely administering a few small doses of his sweet medicines of very peculiar potency, for which I am exceedingly indebted to him and I can most confidently say that he is indeed a miracle worker of infinite service to suffering humanity.

(Sd.) D. S. BARVE.

Doctor's Address:—
Dr. D. D. S. TANDON,
Scientific Homoeopath
Baboolal Mansion, 1st Floor, Chowpaty Sea Face, Bombay.
Office Hours:—7 to 11 A.M. and 5 to 8 P.M.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1930.

IMPERIAL BANK'S FUNCTION.

"NOT TO MAKE LONG TERM ADVANCES TO INDUSTRIES"

"Progressive Indianisation"—34 Jobs In 9 Years.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Inquiry Committee, which returned from Sind, held its public sitting on Monday at the Legislative Council Building, Bombay, and examined Mr. J. G. Ridland, Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India. Mr. Ridland, in the course of his evidence, assured the Committee that the Bank did everything in its power to help the agriculturists and answered some of the allegations made against the Bank by previous witnesses.

In return for the balances kept by Government, he said in reply to the Chairman, the Bank conducted free of charge, the whole of the Treasury business of Government and maintained currency chests at their local head offices and branches supplying the necessary accommodation and staff for those purposes. The cost to the Bank of those services was very considerable. The Bank also assisted Government in the spread of banking facilities and the education of the people in banking habits by the opening of one hundred new branches. It was not true that the Bank refused to advance against the security of cloth. On the contrary, a considerable amount of the advances was secured by cloth, either directly against bales in their possession or indirectly by the hypothecation of stocks of cloth as collateral security.

UNFOUNDED CHARGES.

The witness said that there was no substance in the allegation that the branches of the Imperial Bank drained away the savings of the people from different districts to the Head Office and the trade of the districts consequently suffered for want of adequate finance. In any bank with a number of branches, it was bound to happen that at some of them deposits would exceed the advances which could be given locally; at others the reverse would occur. The object of the extension of the branches was to tap the sources available for the receipt of deposits and at the same time to find suitable investment for the Bank's funds at various places wherever that could be done.

A DIFFICULT FIAT.

Proceeding, the witness pointed out that local agriculturists and traders had been benefitted by the opening of banches by being able to obtain accommodation at much lower rates of interest than formerly, and also remittances at very much lower rates. Some of the places were large enough to stand two banks being run. It was difficult to open a hundred branches at approvved centres in five years according to the Charter from Government, if branches were opened only at places where no banks had existed before. Moreover, Government nominated 25 per cent. of the places where new branches were opened. There was a general demand for increased banking facilities and it was impossible to meet the demand without making such facilities cheaper to the public.

BANK'S FUNCTION.

Coming to the part played by the Bank in financing agriculture and trade of the country, the witness said that particulars were being prepared by the Managing Governors of the Bank who would furnish figures to the Committee through the Central Committee in due course. One factor militating against the expansion of business upcountry was the widespread prejudice against pledging stocks to the Bank as security. He was not in favour of the Imperial Bank being authorised to make long term advances for developing local industries for the reason that the moneys so invested were apt to develop into "frozen assets" which were a most undesirable form of investment for this Bank to hold. In his opinion long term finance for industries should be supplied in the form of capital by investors and not by banks. A bank's function ordinarily was to supply working capital to successful industries.

"PROGRESSIVE INDIANISATION."

To Mr. B. S. Kamat the witness referring to the Indianisation of the staff, replied that the Bank had adopted a policy of progressive Indianisation. From 1920 to 1929 there were 34 additional appointments of Indians to various posts in the Head office and branches.

Referring to the relations between the Imperial Bank and the Co-operative Banks, Mr. Ridland said he did not think that co-operative banks had anything to complain about the facilities granted to them by the Imperial Bank for the conduct of cooperative bank business. But when it was found that the special facilities were used to do general banking business unconnected with co-operative banking, they had been modified or withdrawn as it was inequitable under such circumstances to give them better facilities than the Bank gave to Join Stock Banks with which they were competing. He added that the Bomb gave the same facilities to the Provincial Co-operative Bank as to other Indian banks

THEIR DIFFERENCES

Advertising to the question of Clearing Houses, the witness said that there had been misunderstandings in the past through some banks not realising that this Bank was merely a member of the Clearing House and not the Clearing House itself. These differences had not been settled.

Dealing with the question of hoarding habits, the witness said the hoarding of precious metals meant a lock-up of capital which might be used for developing trade and industry. In his own personal experience, he had known of actual hoards being realised in times of scarcity in Gujerat.

NO ENQUIRY MADE.

The Committee then examined the Diretor of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. In the course of his evidence, the witness admitted that there had been practically no scientifically conducted "Enquiries" into the problems of cultivators' finance, except those conducted by the Indian Central Cotton Committee on Cotton. In his opinion, the essence of the problem of financing the cultivator was to put him in funds sufficient to grow his current crop, at the beginning of the season, or at least during the growing period of the cop. Co-operative finance alone could not be able to deal with this need.

POLICING OF ASSEMBLY.

Pandit Malaviya's Question.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 2.

The text is now available of the important short notice question by Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Opposition Leader, which has been admitted for answer on Tuesday when the Assembly reassembles. The question runs:—

(A) Is it a fact that His Excellency the Viceroy has telegraped to Hon. the Home Member to request President Patel to postpone making any statement on the question relating to Police arrangements in visitors' galleries in the Assembly till His Excellency's return to Delhi?

(B) If the answer to Part (A) is in the affirmative, is it a fact that this message was not communicated to President Patel: if not, why not?—A.P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION ON TUESDAY

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 2.

Pandit Malaviya left this evening for Delhi. It is understood that he intends to move an adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday in view of the situaion relating to the question of the policing of the Assembly.—**A. P.**

DR. TAGORE "MISSING."

Keen Disappointment At Bengali Conference.

BABU BEPIN PAUL'S "HINT" TO POET.

CALCUTTA, Fem. 3.

Keen disappointment was felt by the audience yesterday when the 19th annual session of the All-Bengal Literary Conference assembled under the chairmanship of Mrs. Swarnakumari Debi, sister of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, and it was known that the Poet who was the president-elect was unavoidably detained elsewhere.

In reply to queries Babu Bepin Chandra Pal, the Chairman of the Reception Committee, said Dr. Tagore's address had not been sent to the Committee who had done everything possible to put themselves into communication with Dr. Tagore. They were, however, expecting him to come before Tuesday when the Conference closes.

If Dr. Tagore did not come, for reasons which were not unavoidable, the Reception Committee would withhold his address which was stated to have been sent by Dr. Tagore to an individual not belonging to the Reception Committee. Mr. Pal emphatically contradicted the rumour that the Reception Committee had knowledge of Dr. Tagore's possible absence since a week ago.—A. P.

FIRE IN JUTE PRESS.

Extensive Damage.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

A fire, the cause of which is not known, broke out yesterday in a godown belonging to the Sun Jute Press, Cossipore, causing extensive damage to 'pucca' bales. The Fire Brigade with six engines and fire-float battled with the fire for four hours. It is understood that the bales were covered by insurance.—A. P.

ADDRESS TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL.

Move In Ahmedabad Municipality.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 3.

At a meeting of the local Municipality held this evening a resolution was passed strongly condemning the violent attempt recently made on the life of the Viceroy, and expressing gratification at the povidential escape of Their Excellencies and their staff.

ADDRESS TO PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU.

A meeting of the Municipality is to be held on Wednesday to consider the question of presenting an address to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he arrives here to attend the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress.—A.P.

STUDENTS AND NATIONAL FLAG.

Trivandrum College Episode.

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 3.

Agitation prevails here among the students consequent on the action of the Warden of the Trivandrum Collegiate Hostel in hauling down the National Flag which was hoisted by the students for the Hostel Day celebrations.

To mark their protest the students abstained from participating in the celebration of the Hostel Day The Warden's objection was that it is a revolutionary symbol and has called the students to apologise for action failing which they are threatened with expulsion.—A. P.

PREMIER MACDONALD THANKED.

M. P's. Send A Memorial

ABOLITION OF BATTLESHIP APPROVED.

LONDON, Feb. 3.

One hundred and ninety-six members of the House of Commons, consisting chiefly of the Labourites and members of Parliamentary Peace Group have addressed a memorial to Premier Macdonald expressing warm agreement with the Government in their desire to obtain the consent of nations for the abolition of battleship and submarine and the reduction of cruisers to those calculated to be necessary for police purposes.—Reuter.

TRIBAL FIGHTING IN TRANSJORDAN.

450 Persons Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

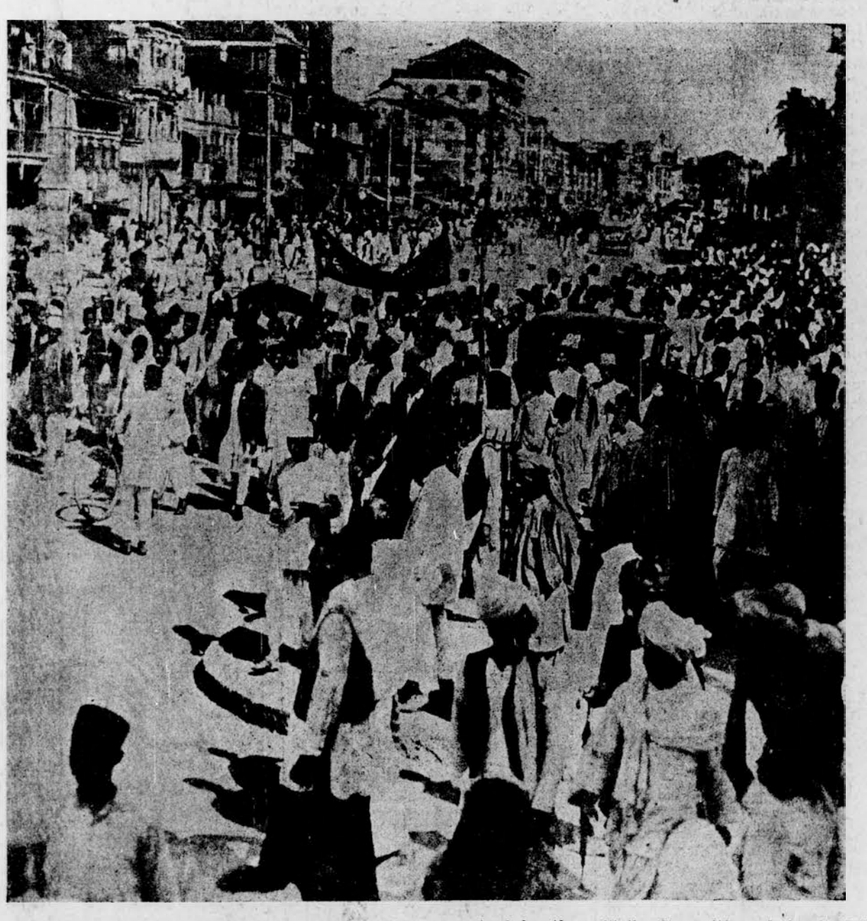
Jerusalem.—It is reported from Amman that 450 persons have been killed in a battle between the tribesmen from Nejd and Transjordan.—Reuter.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL

Shortly To Be Reopened For Public Worship.

RUGBY, Feb. 2.

The great festival extending feom June 25th to July 12th will mark the complete restoration of St. Pauls Cathedral to public worship. Nine official services are being arranged, the first of which will be the re-opening Thanksgiving Service to which the King has accepted invitation. The Archbishop of Canterbury will preach on this occasion.—B. O. W.



Preparing for the Strike: A huge procession organised by the Strike Committee of the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union on Sunday morning in connection with the proposed strike to-day.
—Photo by S. Hormusji.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

TERRORISM IN VILLAGES.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Poona, Feb. 2.

In two Talukas of the Poona district, viz. Purandur and Dhond, the grievance of the agriculturists with respect to the "annevari" is assuming serious proportions. The demand of the ryot has been that the people's representatives should be associated with the Government offices when the "annevari" is fixed and reported to the Government. That Demand has not been granted by the Government. On the other, in certain cases, the superior officers ignore the "annevari" fixed by the lower officers and raise it in the most arbitrary and unjust way. Both the Talukas are known as faminestriken talukas. This year particularly they are unfortunate, they having lost the whole of the first crop. The Circle Inspectors, the Patils and such other persons fixed the "annevari" at four annas, so that at least the first instalment should have been suspended. But the Mamlatdar was wroth at this low but true estimate and raised it to six annas. Every kind of influence was said to have been brought to bear upon the villagers to consent to the six annas. The poor agriculturists are helpless. It is said that they have submitted petitions to the collection. What action he takes is not yet known. But there is no doubt that the poor peasants are described by persons coming from those parts, as frightened. They have nothing to pay as land revenue; if they protest, they are terrorised into silence. They have no leaders and hence must hope for justice and relief from the Collection. In other parts of the Poona district similar grievances do exist in a more or less severe form.

VILLAGE PROPAGANDA

Mr. S. V. Bapat is an indefatigable village—propagandist. His work and that of the Satara Gram Seva Sangh in Maharashtra has already been described in these columns. Mr. Bapat has again begun his "prachar" under the anspices of the Tilak Memorial Trust. In the present tour he deals only with the question of land revenue and the Land League. During the last fortnight, he finished three Talukas viz. Maval, Purandar and Haveli. He visited twenty-five important places and delivered about thirty lectures. On the above subjects, in the main. At Vadgaon and Saswad he was successful in starting two branches of the Land League, though in the latter place the Satya Shodhak Non-Brahmans offered strong opposition to him. In brief, his recent experience was that the Government had become particularly sensitive to the Land Revenue agitation and to the Independence propaganda. The slightest agitation in this behalf in any village at once brings down some high officer who succeeds in terrifying the abject villagers into acquiescence in what he asks them to do or to sign. Mr. Bapat himself is being more vigilantly shadowed than in his previous tours. If a public meeting is arranged in a certain place in the village, the Patel or the Foujdar or the Naik guards the entrances to the place of meeting and scarces away any person desiring to attend. It is learnt reliably that at Vadgaon the police so completely frightened the residents that not a single soul from the town could be present at the Independence Day meeting in which only two persons from outside got the declaration read and adopted between themselves. From this, it appears that, though the Government is allowing freedom to the cities to carry on any movement, it is very stern in tightening its grip on the village—mind.

FUTURE WORK.

The Wednesday and Saturday public meeting's held by the City Congress Committee are being held yesterday, in the Budhwar Bag speeches were delivered by Mr. Kanitkar and Mr. Gadgil on the future work before Poona. Both the speakers congratulated Poona on the celebration of its Independence Day and impressed on the people Swadeshi and boycott of foreign cloth. Mr. Gadgil proposed that like the Independence Day, a Swadeshi Day should be observed all over India and it should be made compulsory for every one to wear Khadi on and from the day and hold bonfires of foreign cloth. He also declared that Independence was not at all a crime and that there should be reason for none thereafter to keep aloof from the propaganda for fear of the Government.

On the 31st of January there were 17 attacks and 8 deaths due to small-pox.

It is reported that at Kalamb, a village, a dacoity was committed on a house. Four of the injured persons have been brought to Poona in the Hospital. One of them died yesterday.

In the Shaniwar Peth one girl was scorched very severely, when playing with a lamp while the mother had gone out for work.

The death—anniversary celebration of Annasaheb Patwardan begins from to-morrow and goes on for a week. The programme consists of Kirtan, "prasad" etc., on the Omkareshwar ground.

On Saturday and Sunday last, boxing matches were held in the Deccan College. A score of students had taken part. The boxing ring has been provided by Professor Rawhuson. Mrs. Rawhuson distributed the prizes to winners.

A motor—driver by name Babu Vallad Mahomed Hussein was fined Rs. 30/- by the City Magistrate for breaking level-crossing gate near Bhamburda Railway station by his rash driving.

The 22nd of March has been fixed for a "Bal Din" to be observed by way of a children's procession, games etc.

MARKET RATES.

The following rates ruled on 1st February:—(one palla—120 seers)—Jaggery Rs. 20|21; Chillies Rs. 36|43; Ground-nut Swadeshi Rs. 33|36; Jawari Rs. 15|17; Bajri Rs. 18|22; Wheat Fine Rs. 27|33; Rice Ambemohor Rs. 29|43; Ground-nut oil Rs. 41|44; Vegetable oil Rs. 51|53; Ghee Rs. 160|220;

Pandit Taranath delivered a lecture in Shivagi Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Gadgil on Friday last on the Philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi He urged on the audience to properly appreciate Mahatma Gandhi's high spirituality any service to the motherland.

VICEROY IN LUCKNOW.

Ban On Free Press Representative.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 3.

The members of the Nationalist Press here are perturbed over and are protesting against the action of the authorities in charge of the arrangements in connection with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, in excluding from all public functions arranged in this respect, the representative of the Free Press of India, only, while giving permits to other pressmen, without assigning any reason for doing so.—Free Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA BACK IN DELHI.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 3.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the Leader of the Nationalist Party has returned from Allahabad.—A.P.

REVENUE REMISSION IN SIND.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Feb. 3.

Owing to the failurue of cotton crop the Government has remitted half the assessment in some of the talukas of Nawabshah and Hyderabad Districts.—A.P.

Deficit Budget For Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Cairo.—The budget for 1930/31 reveals deficit of 6888 pounds Egyptian.—Reuter.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 8.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd. by SORABJI PALONJI KAPADIA, edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.